

THE TIMES

FRIDAY OCTOBER 7 1983

20p

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Hellfire... Enoch Powell explains why there is no hellfire for the damned



...and damnation

The White Paper spelling out the Government's plans to abolish the GLC and six metropolitan counties

Digging in Has smallholding survived? John Young on the ones who got away

Sloping off Rupert Morris gets the best of Chamonix

Horsing around Jenny MacArthur on the Horse of the Year Show

Freeze on telephone charges British Telecom will not raise telephone charges for a year after a proposed 2.9 per cent increase in November. The promise follows criticism of the planned increase by the Post Office Users' National Council

Ciskei's reign of terror Violence, repression and torture are endemic in Ciskei, one of South Africa's black homelands, according to a report released this week. Up to 90 people have died recently, it is claimed

FT pay deal Journalists at the Financial Times called off disruptive action after accepting a 6.7 per cent pay rise, worth a minimum of £1,000 a year

Abortion law Spain's socialist Government passed an abortion Bill last night which rules that abortion, in certain circumstances, is no longer a criminal offence

Share in Spurs Tottenham Hotspur Football Club's stock market share issue was more than four times oversubscribed and attracted more than £15m cash from club fans and City investors

Cars judged A survey of 25,000 members of which finds German and Japanese cars have pleased most and Italian ones pleased least. Vauxhall does best of British made cars

Palmer loses Arnold Palmer staged a splendid battle before losing to the young Spaniard, Severiano Ballesteros in the Suntory World Matchplay championship at Wentworth

Leader page, 15 Letters: On local authorities, from Mr R. F. O'Brien, and Mr W. A. Wiseman; Mrs Thatcher, from Mr G. A. Thompson, and Dr M. Bialoguski; Roman Catholic teachers, from the Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle

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Love affair puts Parkinson's future in doubt

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, yesterday attempted to brave a scandal created by his own announcement that he was the father of a baby expected next January by his former secretary, Miss Sara Keays. He announced just before midnight on Wednesday that in spite of a previously expressed wish to marry Miss Keays, it had now been decided that he would remain with his wife. Yesterday, before leaving his London home for his departmental office, he said that his marriage would survive. "We will get over it", he said.

He later attended the normal Thursday Cabinet meeting and a Downing Street lunch in honour of the deputy prime minister of Iraq, before returning to his Victoria Street office to work on ministerial papers. Downing Street emphasized again that the Prime Minister viewed the matter as "private" and it was stated that Mr Parkinson would still be addressing next week's Conservative Party conference, when he is billed to reply to a Thursday afternoon debate on "Free enterprise and industry".

Nevertheless, senior Conservatives remained sceptical about the "high risk" strategy being pursued by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, whose trusted colleague, it was felt that if media attention continued to focus on Mr Parkinson, Miss Keays and, next year, the baby itself, it was difficult to see how the minister could possibly survive. The Prime Minister may have been informed of Mr Parkinson's long-standing affair with Miss Keays by either the Home Secretary or the director-general of the Security Service at the time of the minister's

inclusion in the Falklands war Cabinet in April last year.

Mrs Thatcher ruled after the Bount affair, in November 1979 that: "The director-general should report to the Home Secretary if he receives information about a present or former minister or senior public servant indicating that he may be, or may have been, a security risk, unless circumstances are so exceptional that he judges it necessary to report direct to the Prime Minister."

Mr Parkinson yesterday overruled the recommendation of the Director General of Fair Trading to refer a proposed takeover, for part of Ranks Hovis McDougall, to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Mr Parkinson, whose predecessor, Lord Cockfield, made several controversial decisions, had earlier said he would seek to follow the advice of the director general, Sir Gordon Bowie.

Business News, page 17

Neither Downing Street nor the Home Office was willing yesterday to be drawn on the possible security aspects of Mr Parkinson's affair. In his report on the Profumo affair in 1963, Lord Denning said: "In my opinion, immorality or discreditable conduct, only a security risk if it is committed in such circumstances that it might expose the person concerned to blackmail or undue pressures."

"I would not ordinarily regard adultery as a security risk when committed clandestinely with a person who was not likely to resort to blackmail. Much must depend, however, on the circumstances. Given that Mr Parkinson had access to the most sensitive

military and diplomatic information at the time of the Falklands crisis, the Security Service would have had special cause to ensure that the particular circumstances of Mr Parkinson's relationship were understood by the Home Secretary, then Mr William Whitelaw, or by the Prime Minister.

Mrs Thatcher's distaste for scandal or even the hint of sexual transgression by members of her frontbench team is well-known in Whitehall and at Westminster. She has dismissed men from her team, and has failed to promote others, at the slightest hint of domestic difficulty.

In that regard the Prime Minister undoubtedly reflects the moral code of her own party rank-and-file, but she is also acutely conscious of the political consequences of public scandal.

The fact that Mr Parkinson's resignation was not required is therefore seen as a measure of Mrs Thatcher's undoubted liking and respect for one of her own inner circle in the cabinet. But last month's announcement of a replacement of Mr Parkinson as Conservative Party chairman may well have been a calculated attempt at damage limitation, particularly if Mrs Thatcher had early warning of Miss Keays's April pregnancy.

Mr Parkinson is due to speak tonight to a parliamentary dinner club at Enborne. On Sunday, October 16, after next week's Conservative Party Conference at Blackpool, he will leave for visits to the United States and Japan where he will discuss investment by American and Japanese companies in Britain.

Continued on back page, col 1



Man of the moment: Mr Kinnock making his keynote speech yesterday.

Confident Shergar owners add to reward

By John Withrow

The owners of kidnapped racehorse Shergar believe he is still alive and have increased the reward for the £10m Derby winner to more than £100,000.

Some of them, including the Aga Khan and Swiss industrialist Walter Haefliger, met in Paris at the weekend with a representative of Lloyd's of London, which has paid out £7m and is now technically owner of the stallion.

They agreed to increase the reward money to a six-figure sum in return for Shergar's safe return and the conviction of the kidnappers who took the horse from his stable in Newbridge, Co Kildare, eight months ago.

A Lloyd's spokesman said: "We believe the horse is still alive and felt that the trail was getting colder and colder. By increasing the reward we hope to flush out the kidnappers."

He added that the group would meet again in either London or Paris within three weeks to decide on the precise amount of money. At present there are two rewards: one of £50,000 offered by the Irish Thoroughbred Breeders' Association and one of £10,000 put up by Sporting Life. The new reward would take the total on offer to well over £100,000.

But he emphasized that this did not indicate there had been contact with the kidnappers. The clause demanding the conviction of the kidnappers drew criticism yesterday from Shergar's vet Mr Stanley Cosgrove. "The bigger ransom might tempt someone to talk, but the proviso of conviction is stupid," he said. "It is quite unlikely a conviction could be obtained."

Lloyd's responded by saying the owners and the underwriters "would not be ungenerous" if they recovered the horse without arresting the kidnappers, but the reward money would probably be smaller.

Since Shergar's disappearance the hunt has been bedevilled by hoaxes, clues from clairvoyants and persistent rumours that the Ballymany stud was having secret negotiations.

Various theories maintain that Shergar died accidentally at the hands of his captors or was killed as a malicious act against his owners, but there remains a belief in racing circles that he is still alive.

Mr Cosgrove commented: "If the horse were dead we would have got evidence that he was dead, so I think he is still alive."

Although Lloyd's has paid out £7m in insurance, £2m worth of the horse's value was not covered by any policy while £200,000 will only be paid if he is proved to be dead.

Irish police maintain the hunt is continuing, but admits there have been no new leads for several months.

Kinnock in plea for health service

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Brighton

Mr Neil Kinnock, the new leader of the Labour Party, yesterday appealed to people of all parties and none to join with Labour in defence of the National Health Service, "the fundamental, essential health service without which this country ceases to be civilized".

He promised the Labour conference in Brighton that his first act when the leadership passes to him today would be to write to the Prime Minister and demand an early debate in Parliament on the cuts in the health service.

Mr Kinnock, who was making his first conference speech since his brief acknowledgement of his election on Sunday, said that although they meant to expose the harm done to the health service, they knew what the Government's response would be: that the resources needed could not be afforded until the country was more efficient.

And starting from there he set Labour's social values against his idea of Conservative ones, redefining efficiency, realism and finally patriotism in a long passage, which brought the conference to its feet.

It was not efficiency which reduced investment and drove capital abroad, he said. It was economic treachery.

He had had enough of dreamers like Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Keith Joseph, who believed recovery could come from mass bankruptcies. Realists knew they must produce their way out of slump, and that production needed investment and demand.

Mr Kinnock said that the kind of patriotism which the people of Britain felt was "the

patriotism of peace, care, justice, liberty and confidence". He wondered that "blimpy patriots" like Mrs Thatcher, who took millions from the caring services, did not choke on the word patriotism.

The speech was important and the speaker nervous, but he need not have worried. The audience was with him, and it was notable that he drew applause from each section of the conference, including the trade unions as well as MPs - which leaders have not always achieved.

Mr Roy Hattersley, his deputy, said that the speech was marvellous.

Conference reports 4
Leading article 15

The delegates noticed the gaps, but most were relieved that their new leader said nothing on the sensitive topics of counter-inflation or defence. He may have twenty or more conferences as leader to make those omissions good.

Mr Kinnock opened with the gentlest of reminders to the party that they had put him in charge. His immense support, he said, gave him the authority to insist that the purpose of his leadership would be to advance the cause of Labour.

He spoke with pointed emphasis of Parliament as "the major weapon of democratic socialism".

And he ended by reminding the conference of what it well knew, that only a united party could defeat the Conservative enemy.

"If we try by groups and factions we won't do it", Mr Kinnock said.

Benn loses 'Unionist veto' fight

By Philip Webster

The Labour conference in Brighton yesterday decisively rejected a reversal of party policies proposed by Mr Wedgwood Benn, but opposed by the national executive, to end the Unionist veto on progress towards a united Ireland.

Mr Benn angered his fellow NEC members by moving the policy switch from the conference floor as a constituency party delegate. He was bitterly attacked during a bad-tempered debate by Mr Don Connonan, Labour's Northern Ireland spokesman.

Mr Connonan was hissed, booed and slow handclapped, mainly by constituency delegates, as he defended the party's policy of unification only by consent but Mr Benn, in a rare conference defeat, was beaten by the votes of the big unions.

His motion was rejected by 4,656,000 votes to 913,000.

No foreign firms for Exchange

The London Stock Exchange is unlikely to allow foreign companies to take over any of its member firms, despite moves to ease entry under reform plans agreed with the Government.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Exchange, said yesterday: "The Stock Exchange, he said, had "not yet thought through" its attitude towards foreign ownership of stockbroking firms. Overseas interests can acquire a maximum of 29.9 per cent of a member company at present. Total control could be exercised by several overseas interests, but the Exchange would prohibit those interests working in concert."

He would also want foreign firms to sell any holding over the permitted level that came from a takeover or merger between stockbrokers.

There would be no rules, however, to prevent a foreign brokerage house from acquiring a minority stake in several different firms.

Business News, page 17

New structure for big city councils

By David Walker

New municipal committees are to be set up to replace the Greater London Council and the Metropolitan Councils in Government plans to be set out in a White Paper today.

New joint boards of councils nominated from district councils will be established to run fire and police in South and West Yorkshire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, the West Midlands and Tyne and Wear.

But the London Fire Service is to become a responsibility of boroughs in the outer area of the capital; in Inner London fire, like education, will be run by a joint committee of councils.

Rate levies by the new boards are to be strictly controlled, a draft of the White Paper, leaked to the magazine *Local Government Chronicle*, has suggested.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, is to take power directly to control the new bodies for at least three years, to ensure that costs are kept down, the magazine says in its issue published today.

The White Paper envisages that many of the assets belonging to the GLC and the Metropolitan Councils - possibly including London's County Hall - are to be sold. The Thames Water Authority is to take over responsibility for the barrier across the river at Woolwich and flood prevention in the GLC area.

A special commission for town and country planning in the capital may be established to look after the green belt, but it is expected that the GLC's responsibility for major roads will pass to the Department of Transport.

In the conurbations, the White Paper suggests that individual districts, such as Birmingham or Manchester, should assume responsibility on behalf of others in managing services such as refuse disposal.

But in the main it is the district councils which are to inherit the functions of the present Metropolitan Councils.

Treasury claims challenged

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Claims by Treasury ministers that without severe pruning of state spending taxes may have to rise steeply over the coming decade are challenged today by the independent Institute for Fiscal Studies. Such claims are "seriously misleading", it says.

Detailed calculations by the IFS suggest that, even on unfavourable assumptions, the Government can easily afford to finance present programmes with existing levels of taxation.

In confidential documents drawn up for the Cabinet last year, disclosed exclusively in *The Times* on June 30, 1982, officials predicted that if the economy failed to grow, income tax might have to rise by 15p in the pound or VAT be doubled to prevent the gap between state

spending and revenues from widening. Extracts from these documents are reprinted in *The Times* today.

An updated version, which draws similar conclusions, is to be considered by the Cabinet shortly.

But according to the IFS, the Treasury has been far too pessimistic about what is likely to happen to Government revenues, even if growth is slow.

It says the Treasury may be trying to "scare" spending ministers into agreeing to big cuts in programmes, not to avoid higher taxes but to create room for the big tax reduction the government hopes to deliver in time for the next election.

Report extracts, page 5

Petrol prices to fall this winter

Petrol prices will fall this winter to below £1.80 a gallon as Britain's big three suppliers - Shell, Esso and BP - benefit from the economy and their own staff cuts.

With the drop in Rotterdam spot-market prices, profits at the pumps are giving the companies room for cuts, likely to be announced by the end of this month.

However, cheaper petrol will only be available for a limited period, the oil firms say. Investment to produce low-leaded high octane fuel will lead to big increases in refining costs.

Leicester's local radio station signs off

By Kenneth Gosling

On the eve of the tenth anniversary of independent local radio, one of the network's 43 stations, Centre Radio at Leicester, has gone into voluntary liquidation, the first to cease trading since commercial radio began. The closure means the number of stations is reduced temporarily from 43 to 42.

It was "very much regretted" by the Independent Broadcasting Authority, which will rewire the contract as soon as possible.

Listeners in the Leicester area will be able to hear programmes relayed by one of the oldest stations, Radio Trent at Nottingham, once arrangements have been made for the signal to be transmitted there.



local businessmen failed when the IBA refused to allow a new consortium to take over because it had not been given enough information and that the bid would have amounted to the station being taken over by a completely new company.

As a result the board of directors said yesterday that they had no alternative but to cease trading. A meeting of creditors and shareholders will be held at a future date.

Mr Tony Cook, the station's head of news, said Centre Radio had lost £250,000 in its first year and £125,000 in the second. "We are now trading at just below break even level," he said.

"Our failure stems from our

early losses being so enormous - we were always battling against that, but our local sales force had been doing tremendously well and this side had been improving enormously but it was too late to do any good."

The station has been without a managing director for the past few weeks since Mr Maurice Bass left to take a similar post at Radio Luxembourg. "A good part of our turnaround in fortunes was due to him", Mr Cook said.

It was emphasized yesterday that although 24 independent stations are still less than three years old, all are in a healthy state. It is estimated that more than 20m people tune into the stations every week.

Row over Golding's Nobel Prize

By a Staff Reporter

The British novelist William Golding was awarded the 1983 Nobel Prize for Literature yesterday, but in an unprecedented breach of the usual secrecy one of the Nobel academicians publicly disagreed with the choice.

In its censure, the 18-member academy said the 72-year-old novelist had won the prize for illuminating the human condition through the perspective of his realistic narrative and his use of universal myth.

But Mr Arur Lundkvist disagreed, describing the novelist in an interview with the Swedish news agency TT as "a little English phenomenon of no special interest".

No one was available for comment at the Swedish academy. Earlier there had been a hint that the academy session was a turbulent one.

Golding is the ninth British or Irish writer to win the prize since it was founded in 1901, and follows in the footsteps of Kipling, Yeats, Shaw, Galsworthy, Eliot, Churchill, Russell, and Samuel Beckett. The prize this year is worth 1.5 million kronor (£130,000).

Golding, who achieved instant fame with his first book *Lord of the Flies*, went horse-riding after learning of his prize to try to absorb the news. Last night, at his Wiltshire home, he said he felt "overwhelmed" by news of the award.

"There never was a writer," said Mr Golding, "who did not dream of such an award. But usually it is a kind of daydream. Then commensurate intervenes and you tell yourself 'don't be so silly, why should I be singled out?'"

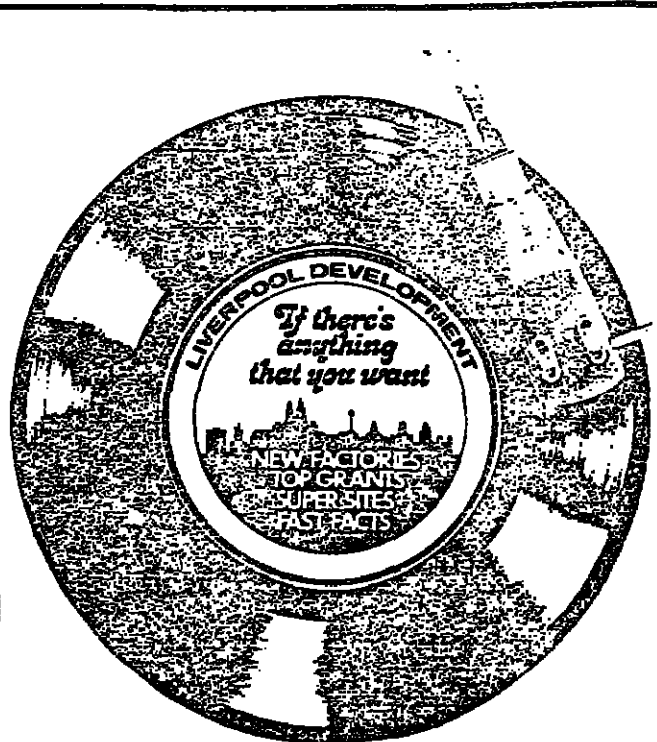
"I suppose there are a number of adjectives," he added, "to describe the way I feel - stunned, overwhelmed, incredulous, unable to believe. But none of them really match up to it. I keep wondering if it's really true."

Profile, page 3

Walesa speaks up for comrades

Mr Lech Walesa, the Nobel peace laureate, yesterday spoke out for imprisoned Solidarity supporters in Poland but said that it would be difficult for him to collect his award as long as his fellow activists were "in jail and starving" (Roger Buys writes).

The former leader of the disbanded Solidarity trade union was speaking at a news conference held in a town of St Brigid's, the church of the Lenin shipyard workers in Gdansk. The walls of the room were festooned with posters saying "Nobel" in the red ink and blotchy lettering of the Solidarity logo.



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Telecom answers critics by promising freeze on telephone charges

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

Telephone charges are to be held for a year after the proposed rise of 2.9 per cent in November.

The announcement made by British Telecom yesterday came in the wake of an attack by the Post Office Users' National Council on the increases, which were described by the council as unnecessary and unjustifiable at this time. The council called for a deferment until April next year.

The proposed increase is weighted in favour of the business user, with the increase split 3.2 per cent on the residential customer and 2.7 per cent on business. The corporation claims that it cannot

continue to hold charges at present levels and also meet financial targets set by the Government.

In a statement yesterday the users' council said: "While we have sympathy with British Telecom having to carry this additional financial burden, we believe that it should be able to generate the additional revenue required from further internal economies. The revenue gained from the price increase would be very small in relation to turnover and operating costs, and should be attainable from such efficiency measures."

British Telecom reported a profit for the last financial year of £365m in July. At the time

the corporation confirmed that there would be no increases before November, but emphasized that such a freeze could not continue.

It reacted to the council's criticisms by saying in a statement: "This additional income is needed in the current year to meet the various financial objectives set by the Government, to provide a sound financial basis for the continual development and improvement of services, and to continue the major investment in Britain's telecommunications network - currently running at nearly £2,000m a year."

It is the Government's intention to begin selling 51 per cent of British Telecom to the private sector next autumn.

British Telecom yesterday stepped up disciplinary action against telephone engineers taking "guerrilla" industrial action, in the wake of the legal action mounted against union leaders by the private enterprise Mercury Communications (Our Labour Correspondent writes).

More than 40 engineers, most of them at one of the main international exchanges in London, were sent home for refusing to carry out instructions they claimed were contrary to the policy of their union.

Canadian challenge

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

Northern Telecom, the Canadian telecommunications company, is moving into Britain with the intention of winning orders from British Telecom for public telephone exchanges.

Mr Walter Light, chief executive of Northern Telecom, said in London yesterday that the company would recruit about 220 people within a year, mainly highly skilled engineers. Most will work at Hemel Hempstead,

the manufacturing and product development centre, but 70 will go to a new research lab.

The immediate capital investment will be about £6m and Mr Light expects sales to reach £200m a year and the United Kingdom workforce 2,500 within five years. He made clear that that would depend on Northern Telecom selling exchanges on a significant scale to British Telecom, a market dominated by GEC, Plessey and STC.

Police death family sentenced

A man, his son and daughter were convicted yesterday of the killing of Detective-Sergeant Ross Hunt, aged 56. They had used knives, poles and broom handles.

At the High Court in Glasgow, Hugh Murray, aged 51, was sentenced to life imprisonment with his married daughter, Margaret Smith, aged 23. Hugh Murray, aged 16, was ordered to be detained without limit.

Another son, James Murray, aged 28, who had been charged with the attempted murder of Detective-Constable Duncan Nicolson was convicted on a reduced charge of serious assault and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Mr William Murray, aged 20, was cleared of all charges.

Authorities claim health cuts will exceed target

By Nicholas Timmins

Many hundreds more health service jobs will have to be cut by March than the total of almost 5,000 that ministers set in their manpower targets, health authorities believe.

The reason is ministers' refusal to allow for unfilled vacancies at March 31 this year, the date from which the cuts were implemented, and discrepancies between health authorities figures for occupied posts at that date, and the figures they have been given to work on.

Brighton Health Authority, which under the figures handed down from the Department of Health makes a nominal gain of four jobs, has calculated it will have to cut several dozen jobs because it has filled vacant posts since March.

Merton and Sutton Health Authority says it will have to cut about 200 jobs, rather than the 152 it has been asked to cut at a meeting next week, but administrators said yesterday that 60 nurses' jobs would have to go in the district.

Bloomsbury Health Authority in London has joined Wandsworth and the Richmond, Twickenham and Roehampton Health Authority in taking no action yet on the manpower cuts, and West Lambeth Health Authority, which includes St Thomas's teaching hospital, may join four others next week.

Seven of its 16 authority members have proposed a motion rejecting the cuts which the Brent, Islington, Sheffield and Northumberland authorities have already voted not to implement.



Raising hopes: Chay Blyth leaving London for New York in his 65ft trimaran, Beebeater, yesterday. On November 11 he will begin an attempt to break the record of 89 days 21 hours for the New York-San Francisco passage via Cape Horn

Checks on concrete slab homes

The Government has asked for more safety checks on council houses and flats built on the Bison concrete slab system of the 1960s. Some slabs have fallen off, mostly, ministers think, through mistakes in building.

Local authorities which have any of the estimated 50,000 Bison homes in their area were asked yesterday to "satisfy themselves, if they have not done so already" that they are safe, and to report back within six weeks. Private owners were also urged to check.

Wickenden air crash verdict

A verdict of accidental death was recorded at the inquest on Mr Keith Wickenden, chairman of European Ferries, and a former Conservative MP, who died when the light aircraft he was flying crashed at Shoreham Airport, Sussex, in July.

Mr Wickenden was testing a replacement engine on the twin-engine aircraft. A witness told the inquest at Worthing, Sussex, that he saw smoke coming from the engine as it took off.

More holiday price cuts

Rank Travel, Britain's fourth largest foreign package holidays operator is cutting the price of its winter holidays to match competition.

The company, which controls OSL, Wings and Ellerman Sunflights, is reducing some packages by £35, and undertakes to refund the difference if customers can find the same holiday for less elsewhere. Rank is also likely to cut prices in its 1984 summer brochures.

Teenage gang assaults girl

The police were seeking about 25 youths yesterday after a sexual assault on a girl aged 18 in Nottingham.

Two girls aged 18 were walking home when the gang, aged between 14 and 18, chased them along Forest Road into Larkdale Street. One girl escaped; the other was pushed to the ground and assaulted. Afterwards she was helped by a woman passer-by whom police are trying to trace.

Dockyard wins tall ships race

Chatham Dockyard, closed after 400 years as a naval base, is to host the tall ships race in the summer of 1985.

Rochester City Council, Medway Ports Authority, Gillingham Council, and the development group English Industrial Estates believe it is a chance to advertise the dockyard, which is being turned into a £10m historic trust.

It is hoped that several old ships will be on permanent display.

Overseas selling prices
 Australia \$1.50; Canada \$2.50; Channel Islands £1.50; Cyprus \$5.00; Hong Kong \$1.50; India £1.50; Japan £1.50; New Zealand \$1.50; Norway \$1.50; Singapore \$1.50; South Africa \$1.50; Sweden \$1.50; Switzerland £1.50; Taiwan \$1.50; Thailand \$1.50; USA \$1.50; Yugoslavia £1.50

Navy ready to order new submarine class

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Royal Navy hopes to place the order for the first of a new class of diesel-powered submarine within the next few weeks. The Type 2400 class will replace the Oberon class, which entered service during the 1960s.

The Type 2400 has been designed for use both in deep North Atlantic waters and in shallower continental shelf waters, its main task in war being to prevent Warsaw Pact submarines entering the Atlantic.

It will be almost the end of the decade before the first of the new submarines is in service and the Navy appears to be thinking of having about ten in service by the end of the century.

Negotiations with Vickers, who will build the first of the Type 2400s at a cost of more than £80m, are still in progress.

Compared with the Oberon class, the Type 2400 will be faster and quieter, have more sensitive sonar detection systems, and be capable of diving to a greater depth.

With a crew of about 44, it will carry at least 30 fewer men than the Oberon.

Bombing materials found in prison

From Our Correspondent, Belfast

Bomb-making materials were found yesterday inside Magilligan prison, co Londonderry, the second find this week. They came to light a short time before the prison staff began a sit-in to protest against the presence of a time and motion expert in a visiting Northern Ireland Office, management team.

Last night the warders returned to normal working after talks on the demands.

For hours, while warders occupied their canteen, leaving only a skeleton staff on guard, all 450 inmates were locked in their cells and their intended visitors turned away.

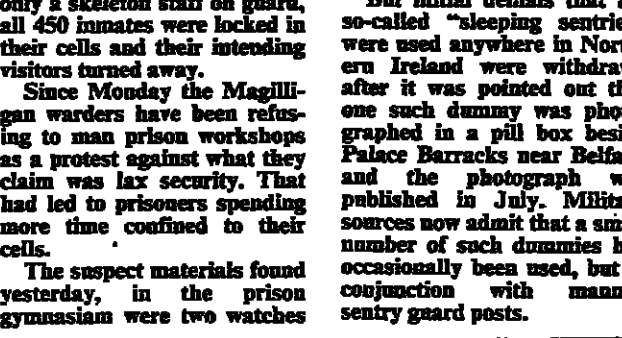
Since Monday the Magilligan warders have been refusing to man prison workshops as a protest against what they claim was lax security. That had led to prisoners spending more time confined to their cells.

The suspect materials found yesterday, in the prison gymnasium were two watches for possible use as timers, electrical wire and camera flashbulbs.

On Monday, two ounces of commercial gelignite was found in a workshop hidden in a cavity between blocks of masonry that had been glued together.

The Army yesterday denied suggestions from the Rev Ian Paisley that tailors' dummies clad in military gear were used in the military-manned watch towers around the Maze prison.

But initial denials that the so-called "sleeping sentries" were used anywhere in Northern Ireland were withdrawn after it was pointed out that one such dummy was photographed in a pill box beside Palace Barracks near Belfast, and the photograph was published in July. Military sources now admit that a small number of such dummies has occasionally been used, but in conjunction with manned sentry guard posts.



The dummy, in uniform, at Palace barracks, near Belfast



The dummy, in uniform, at Palace barracks, near Belfast

Baker wins pools twice

Mr Ken Barker, a baker, of Swaffham, Norfolk, won £89,000 on Littlewoods Football Pools in June, and yesterday received £46,000 from the same source.

After his first success, Mr Barker, a bachelor aged 48, carried on filling in his weekly coupon, only replacing his earlier winning system with a new one costing £1.10 a week.

Financial Times journalists settle pay deal

By Paul Rontledge, Labour Editor

Journalists at the Financial Times accepted a 6.7 per cent pay rise yesterday that will take their average salary to about £19,200 a year.

Members of the National Union of Journalists voted overwhelmingly to accept the company's "final" offer, which largely concedes their demand for a flat-rate increase and introduces a novel scheme for "portable" pensions.

The settlement follows limited industrial action that has delayed production of the newspaper.

In a package worth between 5 and 8.7 per cent to individuals the NUJ has negotiated a minimum increase of £1,000 a year.

Talks are now expected to begin on a redundancy deal based on provisions at least as good as those contained in printworkers' agreements, and on separate pension arrangements for "job mobile" journalists for the first time in Fleet Street.

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Regional arts may be funded centrally

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

Selected regional arts organizations could be funded by the Government after the abolition of the metropolitan county councils, which at present provide almost £12m in grants.

They are likely to be included on a list of companies drawn up for special consideration, reflecting the concern of Lord Gowrie, Minister for the Arts, for their future.

Among those which could qualify for special treatment are the Royal Exchange Theatre, Manchester, the Halle Orchestra, the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, the Walker Art Gallery on Merseyside, the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra and Opera North in West Yorkshire.

The Greater London Council, also due for abolition, has a budget for grants to cultural bodies of more than £7m, which does not include the cost of the South Bank halls, which the GLC owns and runs at a net cost of some £4m a year.

The White Paper, on the abolition of the authorities is to be published today, with a consultative document about its effect on the arts expected later.

EXAMPLES OF METROPOLITAN COUNTY COUNCIL ARTS GRANTS 1983-84

	£000s
Greater Manchester Museum of Science and Industry	573
Royal Exchange Theatre	351
Halle Orchestra	253
Northern Ballet Theatre	230
Merseyside Liverpool Playhouse	91
Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra	32
Beatties Museum	288
Walker Art Gallery	1,112
South Yorkshire Sheffield Crucible	64
Theatre Vanguard	8.6
Sheffield Bach Society	4.5
Tyne and Wear Northern Sinfonia	88.7
Sunderland Empire	217
Newcastle Theatre Royal	185
Whitby Bay Playhouse	28.9
West Midlands City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra	288
English Philharmonic Orchestra	35
Black Country Museum	47.2
Birmingham Railway Museum	40
West Yorkshire Opera North	100
Leeds Theatre Trust	50
Greater London English National Opera	975
London Festival Ballet	825
London Orchestra Concerts Board	725
National Theatre	725

Ford lays off 4,000 in delivery strike

Ford laid off 4,000 employees at its Halewood car plant on Merseyside last night because a five-week strike by delivery drivers is choking the plant with unsold cars.

At the same time Ford blamed the dispute for its poor sales performance last month when Austin Rover replaced it as market leader for the first time in five years.

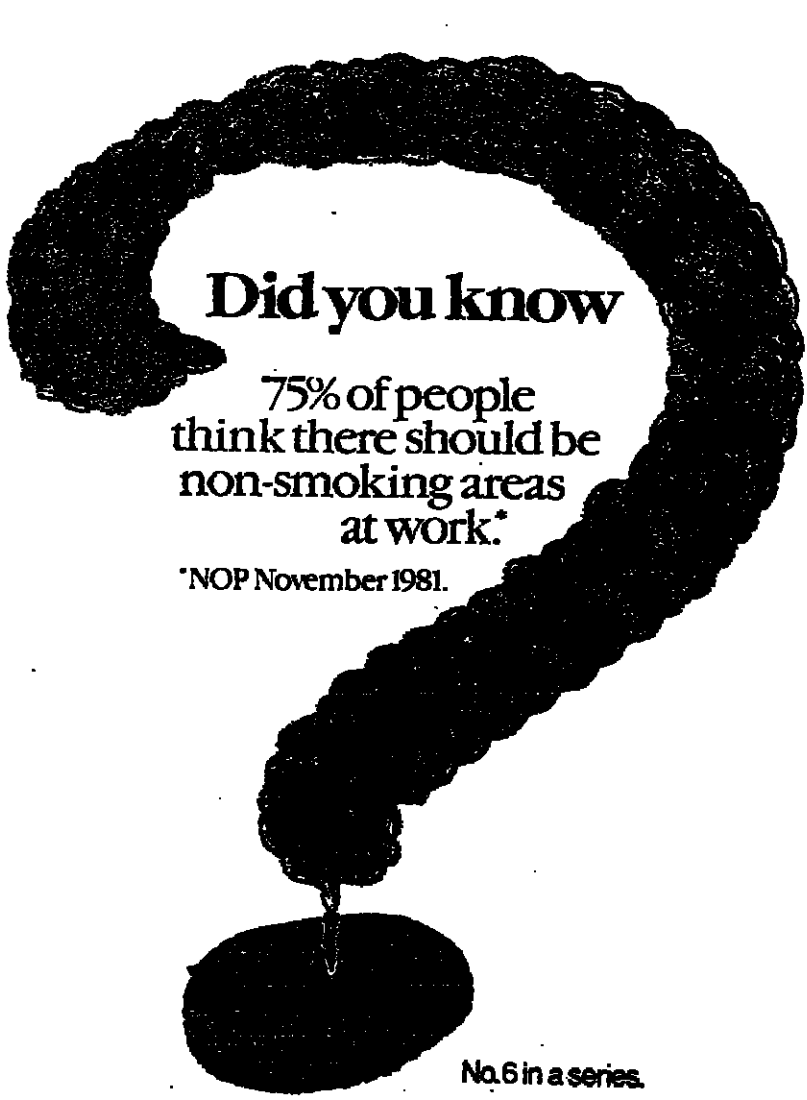
The strike began when drivers employed by Silcock and Colling walked out in protest against planned redundancies. Since then the men's demands have been stepped up to include higher payments for moving the resulting backlog of 13,000 cars. The company delivers 60 per cent of Halewood's Escorts and the new Orion.

The indefinite lay-off affects just under half the plant's employees.

Ford said the breakdown in deliveries to dealers had come at the worst possible time. They were already short of new cars after the biggest August sales on record.

Last month however Austin Rover took 20.08 per cent of the new car registrations

Speaking up for smokers.



THE HEALTH EDUCATION COUNCIL
 78 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1AH

Executive pay rises well ahead of inflation, but starting to level off

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The salaries of British managers rose at more than twice the inflation rate in the year to July, although the rate of increase appears to be coming down slowly.

The figures emerged yesterday from the annual executive salary survey conducted by Imbucan, the management consultants. The average executive salary is now £1,305, and an increase of 9.5 per cent.

Take-home pay, after all deductions, is up 10.4 per cent, with a real gain after taking inflation into account of £703 or 6 per cent. It was one of the biggest annual gains shown in the survey since it began 22 years ago.

The rate of increase is coming down slowly. Mr Nigel Bryant, manager of Imbucan's salary research unit, said: "Last year the average increase was around 11 per cent and now it has shaded down to just over 9 per cent. I get the feeling it could be at around 8 per cent in a year's time."

Despite the increases, the average executive is still 9 per

cent worse off in real terms, than 10 years ago, the survey showed. Mr Bryant said: "Managers have not been uniquely feather-bedded. The manual worker in percentage terms has done better."

Average salaries for the various managerial grades are: managing directors £31,177; directors £22,141; purchasing directors £21,905; company secretaries £20,337; senior production executives £18,616; financial executives £17,663; personnel executives £17,592; sales executives £16,484; data processing heads £15,912; data systems managers £13,984; chief engineers £13,775; distribution executives £13,442; cost accountants £12,045; senior data analysts £11,317.

More executives than before are getting fringe benefits like free medical insurance, and five or more weeks holiday. But the dispensation of company cars may have reached its upper limit. In the past year 77 per cent of executives surveyed had company cars, a drop of 1 per cent on the previous year, after

a climb from 62 per cent in 1976.

The longer holidays are now well established, with 67 per cent of executives getting five weeks or more against 42 per cent in 1980. Free medical insurance is enjoyed by 65 per cent although that brings a taxation penalty.

A minority, 36 per cent, get bonuses. The average was £1,969, or 11 per cent of basic salary.

There was a wide spread of increases for individual managers. Out of those surveyed 18 per cent saw rises of up to 5 per cent, 48 per cent got between 5 and 10 per cent and 34 per cent received increases of more than 10 per cent.

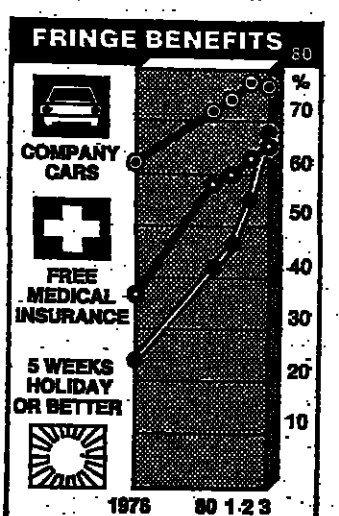
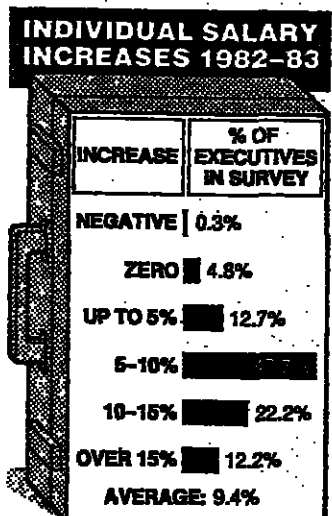
Only four main industrial sectors paid over the salary increase norm: food, drink, and tobacco; chemical and allied industries; construction; and the distributive trades.

The results of the survey as it applied to Scotland were given in Glasgow yesterday. A total of 606 Scottish executives in 53 companies took part.

Scottish salaries lagged behind the rest of the United Kingdom. Mr Hugh Hunter, head of Imbucan's Scottish operation, said the average salary of a Scottish executive was £17,176 (£12,369 after tax) compared with £15,790 gross (£11,276 net) a year earlier. Taking into account the retail price index rise of 4.2 per cent, this shows a gain in purchasing power of about £620 for the year.

Scottish executives also enjoy fewer fringe benefits. Only 25.5 per cent for the rest of the United Kingdom.

22nd Imbucan Annual Survey of Executive Salaries and Fringe Benefits in the UK. (Imbucan, Salary Research Unit, 197 Knightsbridge, London SW7 1RN; £110.)



£8,356 for dismissed RAC man

By Craig Seton

The Royal Automobile Club has been told to pay one of its former salesmen £8,356 compensation for his dismissal, caused by his inability to recruit 700 new members for the motoring organization within a year.

The award was made by an industrial tribunal in Truro, Cornwall which was told by Mr David Dormer, the salesman, that the Falklands conflict had been partly to blame for his failure to reach the target.

He was one of 10 RAC salesmen in Cornwall, where the RAF St Mawgan airfield and the Royal Navy's Culdroe helicopter base were two sales sites from which he was expected to obtain new members. Many men were away from the two airfields during the conflict.

The tribunal first heard Mr Dormer's claim in May, when Mr John Foster, district secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union said in presenting his case: "In the circumstances it was an impossible target."

The RAC countered with a claim that Mr Dormer, of Park Crescent, Fossano, had shown a lack of capability and had failed to look for other sites.

But in a reserved decision given two weeks later, the tribunal found that the dismissal had been unreasonable and unfair. The RAC and Mr Dormer were asked to agree on compensation, but they had failed to do so. The tribunal has therefore fixed the compensation at £8,356, the maximum.

Mr Dormer said: "The social security department is likely to claim some of it, as I have been drawing from them. It will still be well worth having, although I would rather not have been sacked."

Actor sues agents over dearth of TV work

Mr Leslie Phillips, the comedy actor, is suing his former television agents for not finding him work.

He claims he should have received minimum fees of £21,000 for seven television programmes over three years under a 1973 agreement with Stella Richman Productions.

Mr Phillips, aged 60, is alleging breach of contract in the High Court in London.

Agency to screen news

A televised printed news service for the home and office is to be offered by the Press Association (PA), the national news agency.

With a telephone and a viewing terminal users will be able to dial into Newsfile. They will, from January 1, be able to receive reports at the same time that they are being broadcast by teletext to newspaper offices

Italian cars are top of 'lemon' league

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

West German and Japanese cars are highly praised and Italian ones condemned as unreliable in the most extensive survey of car buying yet conducted by Which magazine.

Based on the experience of 25,000 members of the Consumers' Association, the survey shows that the Audi 80, Honda Quintet and Vauxhall Astra are the favourites when bought new. Honda takes second place to the BMW 5 series as the most popular second-hand model.

No Italian car figures in the list of members' favourites, but Italian models head the list of "lemons", cars they most regret buying. The Fiat 131 and the Lancia Beta are the most criticized new cars, while the Fiat 126 and the Lancia Beta are regarded as the worst second-hand buys.

The Lancia Beta range, which was the subject of a buy-back campaign because of rust problems, went out of production earlier this year.

No Italian car appears among the 35 which the Consumers' Association's own tester selected as the best in their respective classes on road test results. The Alfa Romeo has a

mixed showing, being praised as "appealing to the keen driver" but criticized as one of the most unreliable and prone to rust.

Selected for special mention as the most unpleasant cars to drive are the Fiat Panda, FSO 1500, Polonez, Morris Ital, Marina and the Skoda Estelle.

Vauxhall makes the best all-round showing of the United Kingdom-based car producers, underlining again its increasing popularity with British motorists. Ford is a close second, while BL cars have a mixed response. The Morris Ital, Marina, Rover, Austin Princess/Ambassador and Mini are awarded "lemons", in contrast to the newer Metro and Maestro models, which are among the best in their classes.

British owners of BMWs arriving in France are being warned by roadside police to take special precautions against car thieves. Some French hotels and restaurants are also displaying warning notices.

It seems that gangs are stealing BMW cars for shipment to the Middle East, where the Munich car has acquired a special cachet.

Motoring, page 23

THE FAVOURITE CARS (lowest regrets, % of owners)			
New	Used	New	Used
Audi 80	0	Volvo 240	2
Honda Quintet	0	Datsun Bluebird	3
Vauxhall Astra 1300/1600	0	New Vaux Cavalier	3
Toyota Corolla	1	Old VW Passat	3
Honda Accord	2	Ford Granada	4
Mazda 323	2	Triumph Acclaim	4
Saab 900	2	VW Golf Mk2	4
Old VW Passat	2	Old VW Polo	5
New VW Passat	2	Ford Fiesta	6

LEAST FAVOURITE CARS			
New	Used	New	Used
Fiat 131	30	Talbot Averager	17
Lancia Beta	26	Austin Princess	17
Morris Ital/Marina	25	Renault 14	17
New Ford Escort 1.1	25	Talbot Samba	17
Rover 3500	22	Alfa Romeo	18
Skoda Estelle	21	Chrysler Dyane/CV	18
Renault 2500/2800	21	Austin Princess	18
Fiat 132	21	Renault 20/30	18
Austin Ambassador	19		
Austin Alleg 1.5/1.7	18		
Fiat Strada	18		

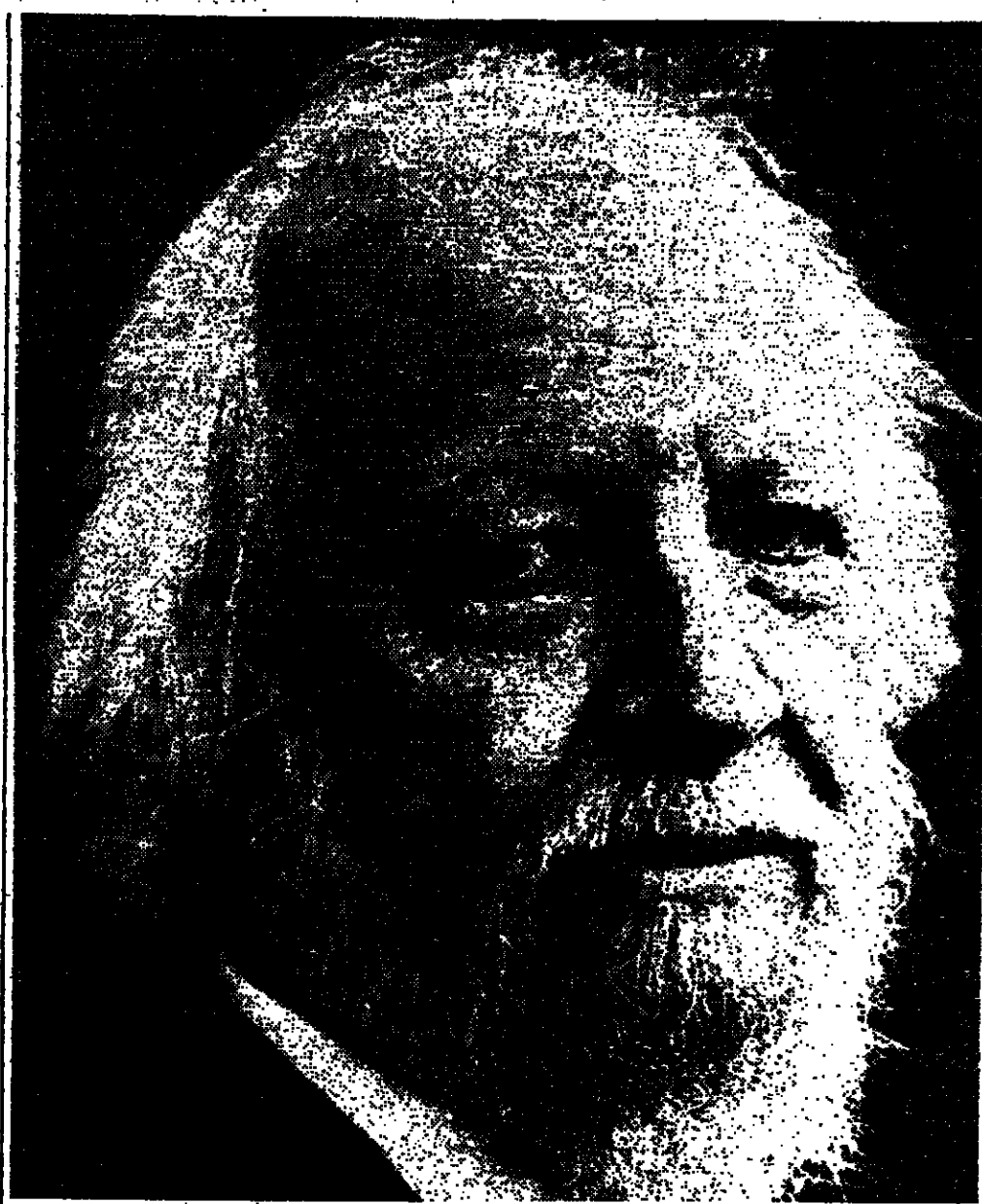
Appeals refused on McCullough contract killing

Muriel McCullough, a former beauty queen serving a life sentence for murder, after putting out an £8,000 "contract" on her husband's life, was refused leave by the Court of Appeal yesterday to appeal against her conviction.

Mrs McCullough, aged 53, was jailed at Birmingham Crown Court on December 17. Mr McCullough, aged 48, an insurance company executive, was shot twice through the head as he slept at their home in Cambridgeshire in November, 1981.

Joseph Scanlon, aged 47, a Liverpool businessman convicted with Mrs McCullough on the conspiracy charge and jailed for two years, was also refused leave to appeal.

Bernard Jones, aged 45, a welding inspector of Toxteth, Liverpool, was refused leave to appeal against his four-year jail sentence for his part in the conspiracy.



Golding: Moralist exploring evil through parable

William Golding (left), who has been awarded the 1983 Nobel prize for literature, has been put forward as the modern English novelist whose work is most likely to survive (Philip Howard, Literary Editor, writes).

All his work is concerned with good and evil, to inculcate a moral lesson, and he does it through parable and fable. He once said that the affliction he had to bear in life was "the inability to write poetry".

Instead, he has produced his novels, short stories and a play, all of which are concerned with "the terrible disease of being human". What his fiction has to say is that "man produces evil as a bee produces honey", and its aim is to make man face "The sad fact of his own cruelty and lust".

He came to the calling of fiction late - he was in his late 40s before he published his first novel - and he has not been prolific.

Mr Golding, who is 72, was born in Cornwall. His father, a teacher at Marlborough Grammar School, moved the family to Wiltshire, where the novelist still lives.

After Brasenose, Oxford, Mr Golding served in the Royal Navy during the Second World War, and developed his passion for Greek literature during his hours on watch. He spent some years as a

writer, actor and producer in small theatrical companies, until in 1954 *Lord of the Flies*, his Swiftian picture of how preparatory school boys would behave if stranded unsupervised on a desert island, made his name overnight.

The Inheritors (1955) is a lament for Neanderthal man, and another grim picture of Homo sapiens. *Pincher Martin* (1956) is about the experiences of an apparently drowned sailor. *Free Fall* (1959) investigates most directly Mr Golding's main theme, the inevitability of original sin. *The Spire* (1964) concerns a medieval dean who denies all reason by trying to add a spire to his cathedral. *The Pyramid* (1967) is his most realistic novel, about a boy growing up in a placid village, with the symbolism and myth less insistent than usual. *Darkness Visible* (1979), as the Miltonic title suggests, is a study of evil embodied in our world, opening with a child being mutilated in the blitz. *Rites of Passage* (1980) won the Booker McConnell prize. It is another powerful Golding parable of good and evil.

Mr Golding looks like an old sea dog, burly and bearded, and hale and hearty at 72. When he heard the news of the award at luncheon yesterday, he went out riding on the downs for the afternoon.

Choristers suspended

Choristers at St George's Church at Wilton in Somerset have been "suspended" for a month because their singing has been judged tired and without direction.

Mr Gordon Pointing, the choir-master, plans to introduce new blood before the choir is allowed to sing again, but several members have said they will not go back.

Mr John Ford, a retired naval

lieutenant commander, a chorister for 20 years, said: "I am not going to be stood down, dismissed, suspended or disbanded and then expected to go back again. It is just not on."

The suspension was also a surprise for Mr Bill Oaten who in May celebrated his sixtieth year with the choir.

No comment was available from Mr Pointing or the vicar, the Rev John Pritchard.

Shot policeman 'could have died'

A policeman shot by David Martin could have died, a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday. Mr Kenneth Richardson, for the prosecution, said Constable Nicholas Carr possibly saved his own life by stemming the flow of blood from a wound in the groin.

Making his final speech to the jury on the twelfth day of the trial, Mr Richardson said PC

Carr was one of a number of "ordinary decent policemen doing their job" when he was shot after Martin had been discovered at the London offices of Colour Film Services.

Mr Martin of, Marylebone, London, denies grievous bodily harm to PC Carr on August 5 last year, and 13 other charges including robbery, burglary and having firearms to resist arrest. Mr Richardson said: "We

have listened in this case to suggestions which might leave some of you with the idea that it is perfectly normal to go around with loaded guns. The law in this country is not like that."

In his closing speech, Mr Ivan Lawrence, QC for the defence, admitted Mr Martin was "no knight in shining armour". But despite countless previous convictions, he had never tried to shoot anyone.

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Commons debate on cuts in health service to be Kinnock's first demand

In announcing his first demand as the new leader of the Labour Party was for a debate in the Commons on the cuts in the National Health Service. Mr Neil Kinnock told the Labour Party conference at Brighton yesterday that people were being suffocated by cuts, as Mrs Margaret Thatcher had described it, but they were being smothered by the neglect and contempt of the present Government.

The task of the Labour Party was to defeat the enemy, the Tories, and amid applause he declared that there must be no activity inside the Labour movement that was superior to that purpose now and for all time in the future.

"Such is our business. Let us get to it," he said in conclusion.

Mr Kinnock was given a standing ovation for a speech in which he admitted there was much to do, like winning over a hundred seats to give them a parliamentary majority. But it was also a mistake to overestimate the task.

Mr Kinnock said that he thanked delegates again not just for electing him leader but for giving him such immense support. He offered him a duty and gave him an authority to insist that the single purpose of his leadership would be to advance the cause of Labour and to secure victory for the party.

'We have much to do we have to recruit'

Letters and calls were coming in from all over the country being people saying they were glad and proud to be Labour and thrilled by the conduct and content of the conference this week. They were the people they had to impress and convince and encourage. Labour had begun to do it and would continue to do so.

This week had been one of soaring encouragement both for those at the conference and those in the country who had voted Labour or who wanted to vote Labour and even for some who had never voted Labour before. For them, Labour was the only dependable means of defence against the current Government and the only means of advance to a better civilization.

He continued: "But no one here thinks that it is anything more than a beginning. We have much to do. We have to recruit. We have to win over a hundred seats just to give us a parliamentary majority. It would be a terrible mistake to underestimate the task but it would also be a terrible mistake to overestimate the task."

They had assets never known to so many other Labour and socialist movements. "It is a great asset," he said, "we feel no despondency but determination. We are going to need all of that determination and coherent persistent unity in order to accomplish the task we have to do."

'We need coherent persistent unity'

Britain was ruled by a Government whose rhetoric was resolution and whose reality was industrial ruin, whose rhetoric was efficiency but whose reality was collapse. Its rhetoric was morality but the reality was unemployment which split and scattered families. It was a morality of health cuts which prolonged the misery of crowding and ugliness and homelessness. That was the reality of Toryism.

In Canada, the Prime Minister had said the welfare state might end up not succouring but suffocating. Were Britain's senior citizens being suffocated by a pension from November of £34.05 a week? Were the seven million in poverty being suffocated by their supplementary benefit? Were young people lucky enough to get a youth training place being suffocated by the pally £25 a week?

Were their unemployed contemporaries being suffocated by £15, £16 and £17 a week, soon to be cut by the Government?

"I say these people are not being suffocated by care, they are being smothered by neglect, by the contempt of the present Government."

Churchill gloried in the fact that he had been there at the foundation of the welfare state. Did Mrs

Reports from Alan Wood, Robert Morgan, John Winder, Amanda Haigh and Stephen Goodwin

Thatcher dare to glory in the fact that she was contriving the termination of the welfare state?

Things would get worse. The Government was fixated with its self-imposed cut of £2.5bn in next year's budget. Yesterday it was reported that Michael Heseltine had protected defence expenditure. That meant that the whole £2.5bn cuts would be taken in unemployment benefits, supplementary benefits, cuts in local government, cuts in education, the social services, urban aid and in health spending.

There would be health cuts by a Government which promised its own conference this time last year that the health service was safe in its hands. Could the unemployed doctors and nurses believe that the health service was safe in Tory hands? Could communities faced with hospital closures believe it?

Could the housewife brought out of anaesthetic because the hospital had run out of operating benches believe that? Could anyone believe that? When all around there was evidence of pain being prolonged and disease untreated because the health service which had never been generously funded was now being cut as never before?

That was the only conclusion which could be drawn from the scale of the cuts being inflicted on the National Health Service.

"I do not want to bring personalities into this, but that means I can talk about Norman Fowler. On one statement on a Monday he had said that people could not expect the general practitioner service to be expanded simply because there was more demand. So much for demand-supply economics."

In other words, people need not expect treatment just because they were sick.

On Wednesday of the same week, Mr Fowler had published a further circular to health authorities urging them to sell facilities to the private sector.

Those statements summed up the whole attitude to the health service: Cut the service to the patient but increase the profits to the private contractor and if cuts forbad admission to hospital or access becomes dependent on the ability to pay and people could not pay, there was always the good old Victorian values to fall back on.

The Conservatives could stay at home. They could nestle in the compassion and love of relations, not because that was a voluntary obligation accepted by those relations and friends, but because it was enforced domestication, the result of enforced Tory economic policies and health policies.

They knew that the response would be that they could not afford the extra resources needed until the country was more efficient.

But was it efficiency which drove manufacturing investment down by 30 per cent in four years and which allowed £10,000m of desperately needed investment to leave the country in four years? Was it efficiency to contrive for the first time in British history, that this manufacturing, producing and trading nation, was buying more manufactured goods from abroad than it was selling?

That was not efficiency but a sellout of a country by the Government. It was an act of profound economic treachery.

The Conservatives said that they could not spend what the country did not earn, but that was fallacy. It was true, the capitalist system which lived by borrowing and lending would collapse.

It did not take account of accommodation in a house being used by an aging parent, possibly terminally ill in the front room, or of overcrowding of children.

The effects were on real people but the decisions were largely made by people who did not understand the needs of real people in the community.

While all that was going on, he read in the last two days of a place in Harley Street, a cell revitalization by people who did not understand to a high level skill at public expense, were injecting monkey cells into the aging rich in order to rejuvenate them.

He had a much simpler way of rejuvenating people, much more

satisfactory and simple: by giving them pensions capable of meeting their heating costs; by giving transport at a price they could afford and at a frequency on which they could depend; by giving them medical service to free them from pain; to give them home help and housing to release them from the dreadful anxiety from which old people were suffering by giving them safe streets to walk on.

"That is the rejuvenation we want and it means we have to be unremitting in our defence of the service."

The rejuvenation of local government and public health services was a national duty which did not only apply to the Government.

'Tory reality was unemployment'

"I make the appeal to all the people of this country, that no matter how they voted on June 9 or how they intend to vote in the next election or whether they intend to vote at all, join us in defence of the basic fundamental essential health service, without which this country ceases to be civilized."

He announced that he would begin his leadership of the party by writing a letter to the Prime Minister demanding that in government time, as quickly as possible after Parliament resumed, - which in his book meant hours rather than days - they should have a full-scale debate on health cuts announced during the recess.

That was so that they could use the major weapon of democratic socialism, Parliament, to expose the full extent of the harm done and of the contempt the Government showed to the health service.

People had been complaining about the way in which straw was being burnt. He was glad they were complaining, perhaps it would remind them that what the Tory Government had been doing to the whole economy in recent years. "We have a scorched earth economy in Britain now."

Labour could rescue the economy. Labour was willing to invest, spend, protect and control the outflow of precious capital. They would do it for the advancement of socialism. If anybody was a little timid about that, he commended an old capitalist maxim - you have to spend something to make something.

Only Labour could perform the rescue by a combination of expenditure and planning to get the maximum advantage.

The Tories would not do it and neither would the Liberal-Social Democrat Alliance. The LSD alliance, the new political alliance, natory drug alliance. On economic policy, defence and welfare they were not an alternative to Thatcherism, but a replica of it.

Mr Kinnock told delegates they had to be realistic. He had had enough of visionaries like Sir Keith Joseph and Mrs Thatcher. He had had enough of dreamers. "Our country, our world, cannot afford their mirage that national economic recovery can come from mass bankruptcies, their fantasy that economic prosperity can come about among penury."

"Realism, that is what is needed in this country," Mr Kinnock said. "The realism of democratic socialism. That is the patriotism that I feel in my blood and in my bones."

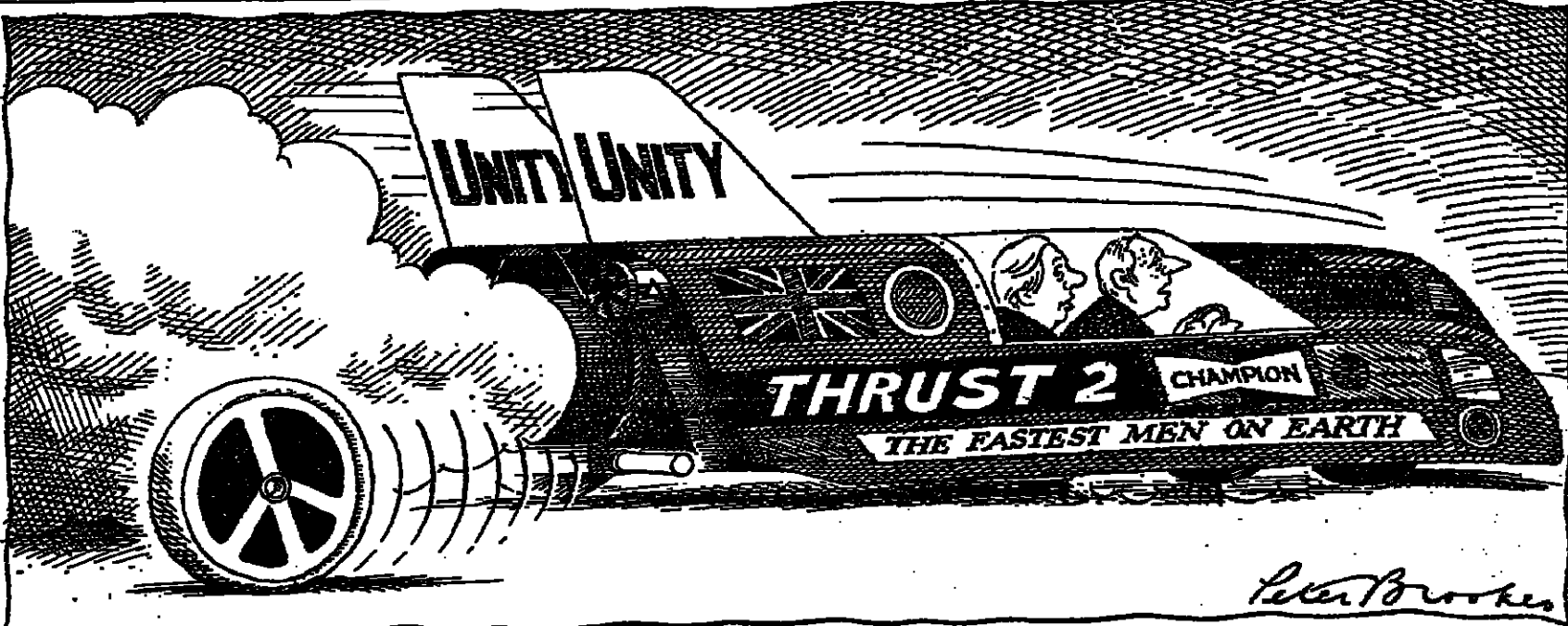
'We have a scorched earth economy now'

"In my spirit and heart I know that that is the kind of patriotism that people of this country feel: the patriotism of peace, care, justice, liberty, confidence and of efficiency."

"That is today's patriotism and this Labour movement is made up of today's people who borrow nothing from nostalgia, whether for the 1930s or 60s or the 1920s or 1820s. Today's policies for today's people."

He wondered that those blimpish patriots like Mrs Thatcher who took millions from the caring services of Britain did not choke on the very word patriotism.

"They are the enemy, they must be defeated and we must defeat them together. That is one purpose. There must be no activity in this Labour movement that is superior to that purpose. Now and for all time that is our business. Let us go to it."



Mr Ian Wilson: Fearing street violence (Photographs: John Manning)

'Jobs for all' pledge to school-leavers

The Labour Party committed itself to legislation guaranteeing every school-leaver a job at a decent wage.

A composite motion containing this proposition and other commitments such as free travel to and from work for trainees, and £25 a week for 16 to 17-year-olds who remained at school or college, was carried by delegates at the end of the debate on the Manpower Services Commission Youth Training Scheme, which came in for much heavy criticism.

The national executive of the party had opposed the composite motion setting out 10 commitments that should be included in a new training scheme.

Mr Denis Howell, MP for Birmingham, Small Heath, who this week lost his seat on the executive, said that a legislative promise to a job was something they could not guarantee.

"Young people want us to be honest with them. They have had far too much deception from politicians. We must not promise the youth of this country anything we cannot deliver."

"Unless we win them to the Labour movement they will take to the streets. We must win them to the Labour movement, not to street violence. If they resort to violence, they will make Britain and Tootsie look like a schoolyard scrap."

Mr Howell, for the NEC, said that youth unemployment had doubled under the Government from 254,000 in 1979 to 519,000 in August this year. The disaster was accelerating.

He told those who had voted Conservative or Alliance in June that they had responsibility for the situation.

It was no wonder that there were criticisms of the scheme and they identified five main areas they could so easily give an unscrupulous employer an excuse for job substitution: the £25 allowance was inadequate; there was no job at the end of the scheme for most of those involved; there was no satisfactory guarantee on standards of health and safety in many schemes; and there was no quality guarantee about the educational content.

They could not take the unions out of the 54 MSC boards, they must be looking after young people's interests.

He described the unemployment of half a million young people as the biggest setback in Britain's history.

Mr John Williams, Brighton Pavilion, said that a boycott of the scheme would not stop it from going ahead and the Government would be deserted by those who should be protecting them.

Mr Graham Lane, General Secretary of the Socialist Educational Association, said that the Tories were turning the scheme into a cheap labour scheme as a prelude to conscription.

Mr John Ward, City of Durham, moving the resolution calling for a refusal to cooperate with the MSC in implementing the scheme, said that it was the start of a process to divide wage levels.

Mr John Mann, National Organization of Labour Students, moving the amendment to campaign against the scheme, said that the Tories were turning the scheme into a cheap labour scheme as a prelude to conscription.

Mr Ian Wilson, Scarborough, said that whichever party won youth won energy, enthusiasm and the future.

"Unless we win them to the Labour movement they will take to the streets. We must win them to the Labour movement, not to street violence. If they resort to violence, they will make Britain and Tootsie look like a schoolyard scrap."

Mr Howell, for the NEC, said that youth unemployment had doubled under the Government from 254,000 in 1979 to 519,000 in August this year. The disaster was accelerating.

He told those who had voted Conservative or Alliance in June that they had responsibility for the situation.

It was no wonder that there were criticisms of the scheme and they identified five main areas they could so easily give an unscrupulous employer an excuse for job substitution: the £25 allowance was inadequate; there was no job at the end of the scheme for most of those involved; there was no satisfactory guarantee on standards of health and safety in many schemes; and there was no quality guarantee about the educational content.

They could not take the unions out of the 54 MSC boards, they must be looking after young people's interests.

He described the unemployment of half a million young people as the biggest setback in Britain's history.

Union law repeal promised

The next Labour Government will repeal the Government's legislation on trade union law at the first opportunity, Mr Eric Varley, Opposition spokesman on employment, said.

Speaking for the national executive committee at the end of a debate on the White Paper, *Democracy in Trade Unions*, he said: "The projected legislation will bring state interference on a massive scale into the internal affairs of every trade union in Britain. If this happens we shall have government regulation that we have not seen since the Osborne judgment of 1910 which declared unlawful all political activity by the trade unions."

The conference carried overwhelmingly a resolution condemning the proposals in the White Paper, stating that it was an unwarranted interference in the affairs of unions. The proposals on the political levy, it said, constituted an ominous threat to parliamentary democracy.

Moving it, Mr Frank Davies, Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades, said the legislation was a bare-faced method of reducing the authority of the trade unions in their efforts to assist their members. It was aimed at weakening the financial basis of the Labour Party.

It was a threat to democracy. The party was struggling to reduce its overdraft and much of its income came from the unions. Mr Norman Tebbit's paper tiger was right at the heart of Labour's finances.

No efforts seemed to be necessary to democratize companies or to control their financial contributions to the Tory party.

Mr Eddie Haigh, Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers, said

the present campaign against the party's funds would be laughable if it were not so dangerous. It was done in the name of democracy. It was ironic when one considered that the Tory party would not recognize democracy if it fell over it.

The Tories complained about the way the union executives were elected. At least it was done up front where everyone could see, was and all. Had anyone heard of the election of the executive committee which ran the Tory Party? The present one, Mr John Selwyn Gummer, was not elected by a show of hands or at a conference or even by Tory MPs. He was chosen by Mrs Margaret Thatcher herself, and that was democracy Tory style.

"Maggie picked a poodle," he said.

Mr Malcolm Macmillan, Hatters, said that anti-trade union legislation from Prior to Tebbit was aimed at messing up the relationship between the unions and the Labour Party. It was aimed at messing up the long standing affair between Labour and the trade union movement.

They should send a message to Mr Tebbit and Mr Cecil Parkinson: Don't moralize to us about our relationship, especially if you have trouble dealing with your own."

Mr Terry Fields, MP for Liverpool, Broadgreen, said that when the Bill came before the Commons, the party should leave a Tebbit's paper tiger was right at the heart of Labour's finances.

No efforts seemed to be necessary to democratize companies or to control their financial contributions to the Tory party.

Mr Eddie Haigh, Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers, said

Government proposed to do nothing at all about the huge donations which companies gave to the Conservative Party, which in the main were made without the knowledge or approval of the shareholders.

Conservative Party philosophy was quite clear. It was that the market worked better with weaker trade unions or ineffective trade unions. The legislation to come before the Commons was the third Bill in five years and ultimately the legislation would damage industrial relations.

The stage had been set for a bitter contest which would damage the whole nation unless they reacted on the reasons for having modern free trade unionism in a free society.



Mr Eric Varley: "stage set for conflict"

Women lose rights fight at 'sexist' conference

The conference was accused of being deeply sexist and its chairman, Mr Sam McClellan, of being patronising to women, and the Labour Party of paying lip service to the women's movement, during a debate on women's organization.

But delegates threw out all three motions calling for more rights for a separate women's conference.

Ms Ann Tekin, Woolwich, moved a resolution that women's division of the NEC should be elected by the National Conference of Labour Women, which should no longer be an advisory conference. It said that although the party manifesto proclaimed a better deal for women, it did not demonstrate that in its presentation to the electorate and needed to make women more visible and take more account of what they were saying.

She said that more men had voted for Mrs Thatcher at the general election. If Labour had addressed itself more to women, the election result might not have been quite so disastrous.

The image of the party was white and male. There were no black or Asian MPs and that was disgraceful. On Monday, when a delegate had asked for more women to be speaking from the floor, another delegate had shouted: "Let's have some women up here."

Ms Mary Coughlin, Bristol West, seconding the motion, said that on the doorstep the Labour Party was regarded as white, old and male.

Ms Liz Gallagher, Milton Keynes, moved a resolution calling for a specially convened rules conference to draw up rules for the women's organization as a whole.

Ms Ann Crowder, Nottingham East, moved a resolution calling for more representation of women at every level of the party and for the National Conference of Labour Women to be given the right to select five motions for the annual conference.

She said that she did not think the resolution would be passed because the present NEC was hostile to

women's demands for action and the black women would be used against it because it asked for concrete change. "Many women feel this conference has been deeply sexist and the chair and others have been patronising to women. Women, do not despair, organize", she said.

Mr Tom Farr, Harlow, said that women in the party and trade unions were not looked upon as serious people. It was about time the party took seriously women's role and contribution to the party. For too long lip service had been paid to the women's movement.

Ms Anne Davis, replying for the NEC, said the party had failed in its appeal to women at the election because it was seen as being mainly interested in men at work. Labour had more women candidates than any other party at the election, but 77 out of 650 was not enough, especially when only 10 were elected and three-quarters of the women candidates were fighting seats never considered winnable.

The NEC agreed on improving women's representation at every level, but recommended rejection of the Woolwich resolution because the whole of the NEC must be elected at the next conference (school of 'shame'). To elect the women's section at the women's conference would weaken not strengthen women's role at the conference and NEC.

She rejected the Nottingham East motion because five motions were not enough and women's issues should not be separate but mainstream party issues.

It also opposed the Milton Keynes motion. The resolutions would represent a move towards a more separate organization for women that would not benefit women in the party or the party as a whole.

The Woolwich motion was rejected on a show of hands: the Milton Keynes resolution was lost by 3,660,000 votes to 1,314,000 and the Nottingham East motion was lost by 5,418,000 to 1,377,000.

Women in Parliament, back page

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Labour daily newspaper demanded 'without delay'

The conference overturned a recommendation of the national executive committee and voted to set up a daily newspaper without delay. It instructed the NEC to consult with the trade unions, regarded as a primary source of funds for the project, and put complete proposals before the 1984 party conference.

The NEC had wanted the motion resented for further consideration, particularly of the financial implications.

A second motion, calling for a major reform of the media, was also carried. It called for the NEC to propose reform of the press council, management and editorial direction of national daily newspapers to be determined by journalist-printworker cooperatives, establishment of a national media enterprise agency, and reform of the BBC and IBA to make them more publicly accountable.

The same motion also called for an absolute right of reply for political parties during elections and instructed the NEC to take action, including legal proceedings where appropriate, against editors or journalists who indulged in character assassination of any member of the party.

Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans, General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, said that he believed the party could get

the money to set up a daily newspaper. The report by Lord McCarthy estimated that it would cost £6.7m to launch the paper, Mr Evans recalled.

There was a realization at the last TUC conference that many trade unions at this time with the substantial decline in membership, could not afford the money.

But there are still 10 million trade unionists, and how much could the 8.3 million who voted Labour pay in. There is the Co-op and Labour clubs in the constituency parties and in the unions. If we all muck in together we can get the money."

Mr Evans opposed the NEC recommendation to remit the motion. "We have lost count of the many times that we have heard that we have a rotten press. We have accurate journalists, editors and newspaper proprietors that they are biased against the Labour Party. But what are we going to do about it?"

"If you come up here and complain from now until Christmas you won't change it. This is why we need a Labour daily newspaper."

Mr John Ingham, Leeds West, moving the newspaper motion, maintained that such a paper, dealing with the problems of ordinary working people, could have a mass circulation. We have said that even during the party conference the "so-called



Mr Joe Ashton: Aiming at Sun readers

Labour paper the *Daily Mirror* had the headline 'Tory child's love child'."

"It seems some Tories will go to any lengths in order to grab the headlines away from Labour."

Moving the motion on the media, Mr Greg Campbell of Birmingham, Selby Oak, said that the Press Council was a useless and ineffective body. Ninety five per cent of the time it acted as just another voice of the establishment.

Mr Joe Ashton, MP for Bassetlaw, said that the days of going down the street shouting "Maggie, Maggie, out, out, out" were finished. They never persuaded anyone to vote for Labour policies but made Labour look like a bunch of hooligans.

There was only so much time available on television and in newspapers for politics. If Labour was going to talk about boring old things like housing, pit closures and that sort of thing at the same time as talking about Princess Diana or the British treating the Irish worse than the Jews were treated, or something daft like that. The latter was what was going to make the headlines.

He hoped that Mr Neil Kinnock would take notice of this. Labour could not win elections just going for *Guardian* readers. There were only about half a million of them and half of them were SDP. (applause) It had to appeal to *News of the World* and *Sun* readers.

Mr Alan Hadden, GMBATU, for the NEC, said that the NEC asked conference to remit the Leeds West and Selby Oak resolutions. The Leeds West motion sought to commit the party to come back with complete proposals for a new Labour daily newspaper by next year's conference (applause).

The NEC welcomed the prospect of Labour's own paper. The Labour

and trade union movement desperately needed its own voice to counter the lies and smears and distortions it got in the Tory establishment press. But it needed the most detailed feasibility study.

It was estimated that the cost of setting up such a paper would be £5 or £7m and there would be serious difficulties in getting that money from the only viable source - the trade unions. To talk about getting it in £80m from all those who voted Labour was "pie in the sky".

The widest consultation and most detailed study was needed. And it was wrong to accept a motion which bound the NEC to such a timetable and such an amount of money in kind.

To counter the bias that without question existed in the media, the NEC wanted a more balanced, more responsive and more accessible media and that that had already been asked the conference not to prejudge the work of that study or its findings by committing the party to the very detailed proposals in this motion.

Today's debates

The conference ends today with debates on the parliamentary Labour Party, the police, coal and milk imports.

What Treasury team told the Cabinet

Public spending bound to grow

The report considers the way in which the costs of the Government's public expenditure policies could develop over the rest of the decade, against the background of some assumptions about economic developments over this period.

Two economic scenarios are considered. In the longer term implications of the Government's public expenditure stance, the report first adopts a set of assumptions about productivity, inflation, growth and unemployment which would represent a substantial and continuing improvement on our recent national economic performance. This is Scenario A.

The assumptions are that inflation will fall and remain at a modest level, that wage restraint, combined with lower tax rates and interest rates, produces rapid rebuilding of profit margins, that productivity continues to grow well, and that economic growth will as a result be sustained at a level well above what has recently been achieved. Such a performance implies an all-round improvement in our affairs, and may not be far short of the best we can expect.

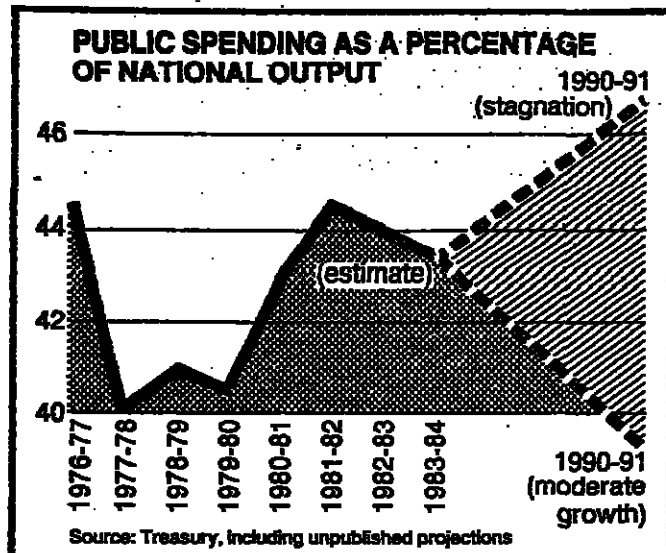
But things may not turn out like this. The United Kingdom has long suffered from low efficiency and poor productivity, and there is still much to do to improve the flexibility and performance of the economy. We are highly dependent on what happens in the world economy.

It is accordingly necessary to look at public expenditure against the background of much less favourable economic assumptions than in scenario A. In scenario B, the main differences from scenario A relate to productivity growth (1.5 per cent instead of 3 per cent per year in the decade to 1990), gdp growth (0.75 to 0.5 per cent instead of 2.5 per cent) and unemployment and inflation (which stick around their present levels instead of coming down).

Public expenditure projections. In making the public expenditure projections it has been assumed that the Government will continue to constrain the size of the public sector by

Last autumn the Treasury presented the Cabinet with a gloomy paper from officials drawn up earlier in the year, suggesting that public spending could rise steeply if the economy failed to grow in the year ahead. If the Government wanted to keep public borrowing down that could mean big increases in taxation. Extracts from the

confidential document, details of which were disclosed in *The Times* on June 30, 1982, are reprinted below. In his accompanying note to ministers, Sir Geoffrey Howe, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, issued a warning that the Government could not rely on fast growth to "float us over the rock" and urged "radical decisions" on spending



privatization and restraint on expenditure. Allowance has been made for changes in expenditure as a result of demographic changes, and, for some economic services such as transport, for the likely growth in national income.

But only limited allowance has been made for the likely increase, if national income grew as assumed in scenario A, in the public's demand for some of the public services, notably health, education, and environmental services, and for increasing real social security benefits. (Social security benefits, for example, are assumed to increase by less than earnings.)

International evidence suggests that this demand could increase on a significant scale. The Government is not obliged to meet it and may decide to divert it into privately provided services. But the scope for such diversion is limited over this period. And local authority expenditure, although projected to continue its relative decline may continue to be difficult to control.

ECONOMIC SCENARIOS - MAIN ASSUMPTIONS		
	Scenario A	Scenario B
GDP (average annual growth rate from 1980-81)	2.5%	0.75% to 1985-86 then 0.5% to 1990-91
Productivity in the market sector (average annual growth rate from 1980-81)	3%	1.5%
Unemployment (narrow definition, excluding school leavers) (million in 1980-81)	2 million	3 million in 1990-91
Inflation (gdp deflator) (5% per year in mid and late 1980s)	2% in 1980-81	10% per year in mid and late 1980s
Real interest rate	8% in 1980-81	2% in 1980-81
Real trade-weighted exchange rate (1980-81=100)	83 in 1990-91	83 in 1990-91
Real market sector wages (average annual increase from 1980-81)	1.5%	1.5%
Real public service wages (average annual increase from 1980-81)	0.5%	0.25%

Tax cuts vital to bring about necessary economic growth

The longer term public expenditure exercise has projected expenditure to the end of the decade on two illustrative macroeconomic scenarios. This note describes a similar projection of tax revenue on each of the same scenarios, and goes on to look at the balance between revenue and expenditure that is implied.

Assumptions. Like expenditure, taxes have been projected on the basis of unchanged policy. This has been interpreted to mean that income tax thresholds and specific duties are raised in line with prices, that tax rates are unchanged and that existing allowances and reliefs are continued. Local authority rates and National Insurance Contributions are calculated from the projections of local authority expenditure and expenditure from the National Insurance Fund, respectively, on the assumption that an unchanged proportion of such expenditure is met from general taxation. For North Sea taxes the real sterling oil price is assumed to rise by about a third between 1980 and 1990 (reflecting both a rise in the dollar price and a fall in the exchange rate). Even though some new fields are assumed to come on stream, total production is assumed to be a little below its peak level, which is reached in mid-decade.

The projections. If scenario A were to be fulfilled, the projections suggest that tax receipts would rise by about 20 per cent in real terms. This is a rather smaller increase than that assumed for gross domestic product in this scenario, so that taxes as a percentage of gdp fall from 39% per cent to just over 37 per cent.

On scenario B projected tax receipts rise by only 6 per cent in real terms - a good deal less than on scenario A. But gdp also rises more slowly and taxes remain roughly constant as a percentage of gdp at just below 40 per cent.

On scenario A the projected gap between expenditure and revenue narrows to about 2 per cent of gdp by the end of the decade - no smaller as a percentage of gdp than the target figure set for the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement in the last year of the Medium Term Financial Strategy. Moreover, the tax projections make no provision for raising income tax thresholds in real terms or for cutting tax rates to help personal incentives, or to ease the disincentive effects of the poverty trap. Nor do they call for any reduction in the rate of business taxation.

If the economy develops less favourably as in scenario B the problem of financing public expenditure is likely to be much

more severe. The projections show expenditure - which is lower than in scenario A - exceeding revenue by 7 per cent of gdp. If this gap were bridged by borrowing, the implication is a reverse of progress so far made in reducing the PSBR. Indeed, as a percentage of gdp, borrowing approaches the levels that precipitated the 1976 crisis. But if borrowing were to be restricted to 2 per cent of gdp without cuts in expenditure, taxes would have to be raised by the equivalent of £15,000m at today's prices. The tax burden would rise from 40 to 45 per cent of gdp (having already risen from 35 to 40 per cent since 1978-79).

If the £15,000m came from income tax alone, the yield would have to be raised by about half. If it came from the consumption taxes (VAT and specific duties) their combined yield would similarly have to be increased by half. In crude "ready reckoner" terms what is implied is, at the least:

- raising the basic rate of income tax to about 45p OR:
- abolishing all allowances other than the single allowance (for example, the married man's allowance, mortgage tax relief, relief for pension contributions and life assurance) and raising the basic rate to perhaps 33p. OR:
- raising VAT to 25 per cent and doubling the real level of all specific duties. OR:
- levying VAT at 25 per cent on goods which now bear the 15 per cent rate and those now zero-rated (food, fuel, etc.).

Conclusions. The projections are subject to a wide margin of error. But they demonstrate the difficulty of financing the levels of public expenditure implied by the continuation of current policies. If the economy grows very slowly, as in scenario B, the consequences for taxation and/or borrowing are very serious. The economy would need to grow steadily and strongly, as in scenario A, to permit the sort of expenditure levels envisaged. It is doubtful whether this growth could arise without any further Government action to improve work incentives or to improve businesses' profitability through tax cuts. But if taxes were cut, borrowing could not be restrained to 20 per cent of gdp.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE PROJECTIONS				
2000-01 prices in cost terms				
Figures in brackets are percentage of national output				
	1979-80	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91
			A steady growth	B slow growth low inflation
Defence	10.88 (4.5)	14.80 (5.0)	14.80 (5.5)	14.80 (5.5)
Defence aid and services	10.88 (4.5)	18.40 (5.6)	18.40 (6.7)	18.40 (6.7)
Overseas aid and services	2.48 (1.0)	2.52 (0.9)	2.01 (0.8)	2.01 (0.8)
Agriculture, fisheries, food, forestry	1.14 (0.5)	1.14 (0.5)	1.38 (0.8)	1.38 (0.8)
Industry, energy, trade, employment	3.07 (1.3)	4.41 (1.2)	4.48 (1.2)	4.48 (1.2)
Transport	2.70 (1.2)	3.58 (1.2)	5.50 (2.2)	5.50 (2.2)
Housing	3.39 (1.4)	3.00 (1.0)	2.84 (1.2)	2.84 (1.2)
Other environmental services	3.05 (1.3)	4.07 (1.4)	4.00 (1.5)	4.00 (1.5)
Law and order	11.08 (4.8)	10.40 (3.5)	10.20 (3.5)	10.20 (3.5)
Education	10.49 (4.4)	14.11 (4.8)	13.38 (4.4)	13.38 (4.4)
Health and social services	22.88 (9.5)	28.58 (9.7)	27.32 (11.1)	27.32 (11.1)
Social Security	12.52 (5.3)	13.52 (4.8)	13.25 (5.4)	13.25 (5.4)
Other including Scotland, Wales and N. Ireland	3.08 (1.3)	1.37 (0.5)	1.91 (0.8)	1.91 (0.8)
Nationalized industry external finance	3.08 (1.3)	1.37 (0.5)	1.91 (0.8)	1.91 (0.8)
Programme total	91.00 (38.2)	108.00 (36.9)	107.50 (43.8)	107.50 (43.8)
Public expenditure including debt interest	97.50 (41.0)	118.00 (38.3)	115.00 (46.8)	115.00 (46.8)

* Assumes non-pay costs rise no faster than average inflation.
† Assumes non-pay costs rise 2 percentage points a year more than general inflation rate.
‡ After asset sales and including contingency reserve.



Mr McNally: Boat lost sails

Lone sailor abandons Atlantic trip

Tom McNally, a Cheshire businessman, has given up his attempt to sail the Atlantic in a 6ft 10in yacht (Craig Seton writes). His wife has received a message saying he is safe on board a Russian trawler but that his boat is damaged and without sails.

Mr McNally, aged 40, was picked up by the trawler, Yuri Ysnakov, on Monday about 920 miles west of Land's End.

He said then that he would continue the voyage in his yacht, Big C, attempting to set a record for the smallest boat crossing of the Atlantic.

It is still not known whether Mr McNally remained on the trawler or set off again and was picked up a second time. Mrs Cathy McNally said she had received a message from him saying "Boat damaged, no sails".

Yesterday she sent a message back to him which said: "I am very proud of you. I am behind any decision you make."

Mr McNally left Newfoundland on August 18. He was 45 days into his voyage when he released a distress beacon. He had been planning the voyage for eight years and had invested £13,000 of his own money.

Proposals to reduce Green Belts defended by builders

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Builders admitted for the first time yesterday that some protected land would be sacrificed if the Government went ahead with its proposed new policy for Green Belts. But they complained that the policy would do nothing to curb

were rising fast and had reached a "norm" of £200,000 an acre in the South-east. One of the few sites available in St Albans, with planning permission for 30 homes on just over an acre, had just been sold for £520,000.

Mr Humber said that local authorities were misusing Green Belts as an instrument to try to force development into inner cities, and that ministers were ignoring the misuse of green belt policies by councils. The Green Belt round London now covered four times as much land as the urban area administered by the Greater London Council.

Mr Roger Humber, director of the Housebuilders' Federation, said: "some Green Belt will go if this circular is implemented". The federation was commenting on one of a series of draft circulars issued by the Department of the Environment.

The circulars are meant to advise local councils and indicate the attitude of ministers when they receive appeals from developers whose planning applications have been rejected by councils. The draft circular of August about Green Belts has been greeted by the conservation lobby as acceptance by ministers of the complaints of builders about land shortages.

The federation said that prices of land for housebuilding

Much of the countryside had official protection which prevented building and local authority plans allowed for less new housing than was expected to be needed. "Areas of outstanding natural beauty are almost as difficult to build in as Green Belts", Mr Humber said.

But the Royal Institute of British Architects said that instead of relaxing Green Belt policy, the Government should do more to persuade builders to take up disused inner city land.

Obscure legal advice cost firm £90,000

A firm of London solicitors has been ordered to pay £95,000 damages for giving "disastrous" advice to a client.

Mr Justice Jupp awarded the money after being told the error had lost a property company £90,000 rent on offices. The award includes interest.

Socpen Trustees Limited, which holds property for the Social Workers' Pension Fund, was suing Grays Inn solicitors Wood, Nash and Winters at the High Court in London.

The dispute concerned offices in Rathbone Street, west London, leased to a business by Socpen. A "get-out" clause allowed either party to break the

agreement after 15 years.

But a badly worded letter from the solicitors had misled Mr Harold Frank, Socpen's secretary, into thinking the lease could not be terminated and that the tenants could stay on at the same rent until 1986.

Part of the letter was phrased in "very obscure" English, the judge said, and it was not surprising that Mr Frank, who was not a lawyer, misunderstood it. "The result of that letter from the plaintiff's point of view was disastrous", he said.

Wood, Nash and Winters, who denied negligence, were granted a 28-day stay of execution to consider an appeal.

Speaking up for smokers.

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*Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

No.5 in a series.

THE HEALTH EDUCATION COUNCIL
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Syrians 'ready to accept' more aid from Moscow to back stay in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Damascus

Regarding the American fleet as a threat to their own security and aware that the Israelis are far better armed than they are themselves, the Syrians are now letting it be known that they are "ready to accept" further military assistance from the Soviet Union.

Earlier this year, the Russians installed long-range Sam-5 anti-aircraft missile batteries in Syria but the Syrians are not disclosing what further military help they need and insist that Moscow is placing no political pressure upon Damascus.

Mr Faruk al-Shara, the Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said that Syrian troops would remain in Lebanon as long as Israel "imposes conditions" on the Lebanese Government, including the May 17 accord between the two countries.

He said that Syria wanted the United Nations Army in southern Lebanon to stay in the country but to be stationed on the Lebanese-Israeli international frontier, "not in front or behind the backs of the Israelis to protect them".

Mr Shara, who is one of the principle advisers to Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, rejected President Reagan's contention that the conflict in Lebanon was "Russian sponsored aggression" and condemned the United States for "seeing conflicts all over the world only in terms of

East-West relations and of its antagonism to the Soviet Union".

But the multinational force in Beirut, made up of American marines and troops from Britain, France and Italy, should be withdrawn, he said.

"After the involvements of the marines in the fighting in Lebanon, they became a party to the conflict and their departure has become a 'national demand' in the sense that it is not only a Lebanese demand," he said. "I mean, when the Americans bring in the (battleship) New Jersey and say that the range of its guns can reach over 40kms, this is a serious matter that jeopardizes the security of our country as well as Lebanese territories."

When I suggested to Mr Shara that the Soviet Union was able to apply pressure on the Syrian Government now that Sam 5 missiles were positioned in his country with Soviet crews, he replied: "We are ready to accept more military assistance knowing in advance that this would help us to defend ourselves without having pressure put on us."

"The Russians never try to pressure us for anything. Generally speaking, when they take a political stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict, it is similar to ours." He said that Syria and the Soviet Union shared the same demands for the total withdrawal of Israeli troops

from occupied Arab territories, for an independent Palestinian state and the application of UN resolutions demanding the withdrawal of the Israelis from Lebanon.

Asked what price Syria would exact for peace in Lebanon, Mr Shara claimed that there was no such price. "The only thing we are asking is that the Israelis and the Americans do not demand anything from Lebanon," he said. "All our efforts are concentrated on stopping the Israelis obtaining any gains, any rewards, from the Lebanese... the May 17 agreement is putting conditions on the Lebanese. This we do not accept. The Lebanese Government signed this agreement without authority... (President) Gemayel himself said that the Lebanese Government does not control more than 10 or 20 per cent of the country. So how can he sign this agreement on behalf of the Lebanese people?"

He appeared unimpressed by Israel's demands for security guarantees for its northern border. "In the last 12 months, the Israelis have lost more casualties than they had in the previous 10 years from a Palestinian presence in the south of Lebanon," he said. "This talk of security is only a pretext for further expansion... As long as the Israelis are in Lebanon, we are not going to leave Lebanon."



Fire power: A Christian fighter of the Lebanese Forces loading tank shells for a training exercise in the Chouf mountains above Beirut.

UK pledges £250m credit to Iraq

By John Lawless and Edward Mortimer

Britain agreed yesterday to lend Iraq £250m to finance non-defence purchases of machinery and equipment, in return for an agreement that £30m owed to British exporters will be paid promptly.

The new line of credit was announced after Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister, lunched with Mrs Margaret Thatcher in London yesterday.

During the talks with Mr Ramadan, Mrs Thatcher raised the question of two British businessmen, Mr John Smith and Mr Donald Hagger, currently serving life sentences in Iraq.

Mr Smith, an executive of Hestair Dennis, was arrested in July, 1979, and later convicted, after pleading not guilty of attempting to bribe an Iraqi official. Several Iraqis caught with him were executed. Mr Hagger, a quantity surveyor, was arrested in September 1981 and later convicted of espionage.

A life sentence in Iraq normally runs for 20 years. Repeated British appeals for clemency have been met with

an unvarying Iraqi response: that Britain should release Mr Salim Hassan, an Iraqi who was sentenced to life imprisonment in March, 1979, for the murder of Abderrazak Nayif, a former Iraqi Prime Minister.

The British Government is unable to accede to this request, but it appears that Iraq is determined to hold Mr Smith and Mr Hagger until it is granted, and there are reports that they have been subjected to maltreatment. They do receive monthly consular visits.

Mr Ramadan's visit to London does not appear to have broken the stalemate. Yesterday's lunch followed a week of talks between teams led by the two countries Trade Ministers, Mr Paul Channon and Mr Hassan Ali.

From being the boom market in the Middle East - with British sales in 1982 rising 40 per cent to reach £875m, and with the Iraqis insisting on making cash payments - the Baghdad Government has been forced to negotiate a series of deals during the past few months to keep its economy going.

US explains arms aim to Russia

From Alan McGregor

General

America yesterday explained to the Russians how its build-down plan for reducing nuclear warheads would operate when the superpowers resumed the strategic arms reduction talks (Start) here.

Before the next session on Tuesday, Moscow's more considered assessment of the proposals - under which a larger number of old warheads would be destroyed for all new ones deployed - is expected. The initial Tass criticism of it as "empty words to disguise American aims of achieving military superiority" is regarded here as a reflex action.

The American concept is that the substitution ratio would vary according to the type weapon involved, the overall purpose being strategic balance.

With major land-based warheads, the ratio is expected to be two-to-one, with land-based mobile missiles, one-to-one, and three-to-two on submarine-based warheads.

As General Edward Rowley, the US chief delegate, has pointed out, neither side stands to lose by lowering levels of weapons. At a time of serious economic difficulties, the superpowers have a joint interest in this - irrespective of what it would do to improve their image in the world.

An American priority is to establish a working group to find a formula to implement build-down. No indication was available after yesterday's meeting on whether the Soviet delegation, headed by Mr Viktor Karpov, had responded favourably.

American negotiators drove up to the porch of the Russian diplomatic villa where their counterparts were waiting, lined up to shake hands, smiles perfunctory.

With the INF talks on nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe still in apparent stalemate, the onus for setting a more positive trend is momentarily at least, on the Start negotiators.

Paper deluge hits Foreign Office

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign Office which recently advertised five diplomatic "situations vacant" in the national press, is now having to sift through 800 replies from aspiring future ambassadors.

The advertisement which appeared last week in three newspapers including *The Times*, was for men and women aged between 32 and 42 who would enter the diplomatic service at First Secretary level after experience in industry, finance or elsewhere.

Because of manning constraints in the mid-1970s, this is the first time in nearly a decade that the Foreign Office has had to trawl for talent outside its own pool of bright young trainees recruited straight from university or school. Contrary to popular belief, the number of people in the Foreign Office has actually shrunk over the years, by a fifth since 1967 when it absorbed the old colonial and consular services, and by a tenth since 1979 when Mrs Thatcher began to bludgeon the Civil Service into submission.

A 10 per cent cut had to be made almost immediately in the manning of the 10 most populous overseas missions including Washington, New York, Paris and Bonn.

The effect has been however to open gaps at the level of First Secretaries - the "workhorses" of the diplomatic service who fill a number of crucial political posts abroad.

After "treating a tightrope" for several years the Foreign Office found itself at the start of this year with 30 vacancies which somehow had to be filled. Most of the gaps have been plugged by promotions from within the service and the five "challenging appointments in international relations" are those that remain.

The service usually recruits about 40 entrants a year, half of them bright young graduates who enter at the high-flying administrative level. The other half come in at the executive level, one rung down, from where promotion may be slower. But most of these are graduates, too, nowadays and transfers from the slow lane to the fast one are commonplace.

The number of applications is high (6,000 this year) but so too are the standards. The Foreign Office cannot guarantee that enough will emerge after three days of written examinations and interviews at the Civil Service Commission headquarters. Last year there was a shortfall.

Nor is the variety of entrants as wide as the Foreign Office would like. This year 59 per cent of the high fliers and 18 per cent of the others still came from Oxford and Cambridge. But recruiting officers are visiting red-brick and plate-glass universities to remind them that the field is open. One successful woman this year applied from the New University of Ulster, after a "trawl" there in 1982.

But the proportion of women is going up. One in every four of those in the last five years - and 70 per cent of the others - are female. There are already several cases of husbands sacrificing mundane jobs in Britain to accompany their diplomatic wives abroad.

The successful five recruited from outside this year can expect to spend their first two or three years in London where the shortage of First Secretaries is most evident. After that there is no reason that they should not eventually become *Our Person* in Havana - or even Moscow, the Foreign Office says.

Elephant massacre

Poachers turn ivory into new currency

Nairobi (Reuters) - Poachers may have massacred as many as half of Sudan's 135,000 elephants, sometimes with the help of government officials, according to a leading conservationist.

"The introduction of automatic weapons into southern Sudan over the past four years has resulted in a disaster for elephants there which are being wiped out for the benefit of ivory traders," Mr Ian Douglas-Hamilton said.

Ivory has become "the currency of personal monetary advancement" in the area, particularly among the armed forces, the police and high-ranking local officials, he said.

Mr Douglas-Hamilton said Sudan was being focused on because of information received from there, but the situation

could be as bad, if not worse, in Zaïre, which traditionally has an even higher elephant population than Sudan.

A statement issued earlier this month by Dr David Western, chairman of the African Elephant and Rhinoceros Specialist Group, said ivory imports to Hong Kong and Japan, which account for 80 per cent of the world market, show that Sudan and its neighbours are the main suppliers.

The situation in the region as a whole has been described by Mr Douglas-Hamilton as "one of the greatest mammalian catastrophes of the twentieth century".

Reports indicated that ivory reaching the Far East from Sudan did not come from hunters selecting big male elephants, but all types of elephant in the region were being killed indiscriminately.

Egyptian poll reflects mass apathy

From Robert Holloway

Cairo

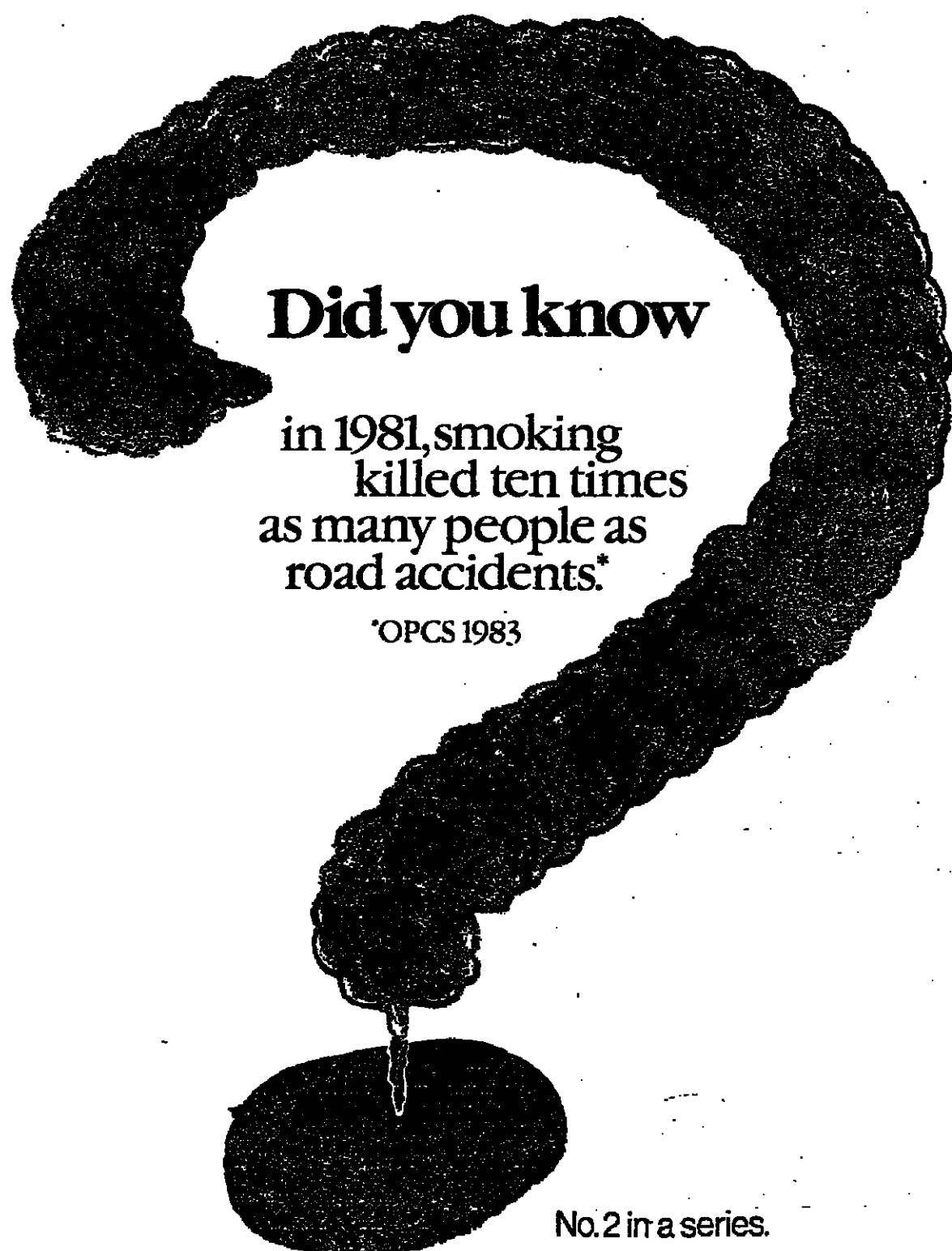
Egypt has admitted that barely half of the electorate voted this week to renew a third of the seats in the Shura Council, Parliament's Upper House.

Mr Hassan Abu-Basha, the Interior Minister, said the turnout was particularly low in the politically sophisticated urban centres in Cairo.

Whether the 5.8 million voters, who abstained, were responding to a call from the small opposition parties to boycott the polls, or the foregone conclusion induced general indifference, is difficult to tell.

Although the Shura Council has no real power, the turnout showed a level of apathy and cynicism which augurs ill for the next People's Assembly election.

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Jail terms for Poles demanded

Lausanne (Reuters) - The prosecution demanded up to six years in jail for four Polish gunmen who took hostages in the Polish Embassy in Bern a year ago. The defence argued that they acted out of patriotism.

Mr Markus Peter, the state prosecutor, asked the Swiss federal court's panel of five judges to give the highest sentence to the group's leader, Florian Kruszyk, as an exemplary punishment.

He demanded three years for Krzysztof Wasilewski, aged 33, whom he described as the most dangerous of the group and an anti-communist extremist. For Marek Michalski, aged 21, and Mirosław Plewinski, aged 23, he requested two and a half years each.

Hindus taken off bus and shot

Delhi (AP) - Armed Sikh militants hijacked a bus and raided a train in the violence-ridden northern Indian state of Punjab, killing a total of eight people and injuring five others. While Muslim, Christian and women passengers were told to stay on the bus, the six Hindu passengers were ordered to line up by the side of the road and shot dead, the United News of India reported.

Fatal defection

Taipei (AP) - A Chinese Air Force pilot tried to defect to Taiwan in a MiG 19 in May but was intercepted by Chinese fighters and killed when he crashed into a mountain while attempting to land, Taiwan military officials said yesterday.

Gentle crashers

The Hague (AFP) - A Utrecht insurance company today announced a 20 per cent cut in insurance premiums for women drivers, because they crash their cars less violently than men.

Boxer critical

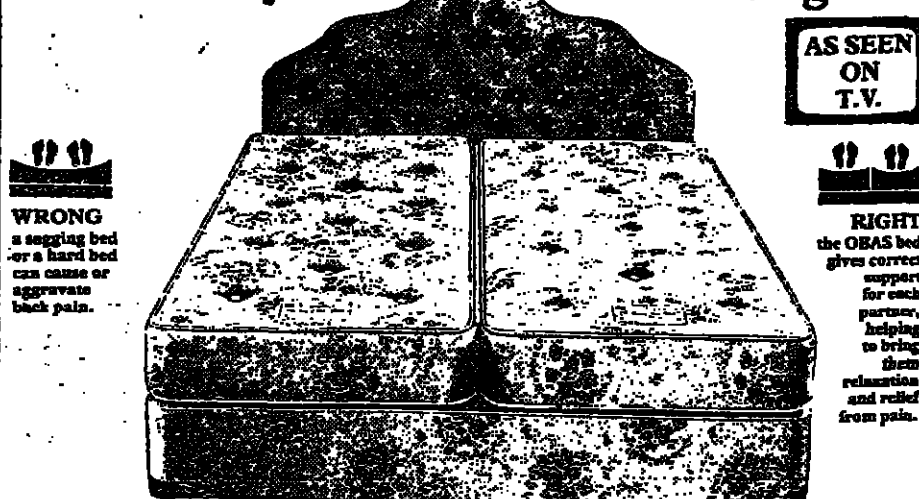
New York (AP) - Isidro "Gus" Perez, the lightweight Puerto Rican boxer, knocked out last week, is still in a critical condition here with a severe brain injury.

17 executed

Tehran (Reuters) - Seventeen people with long criminal records were executed in Tehran for drug offences, Tehran radio said.

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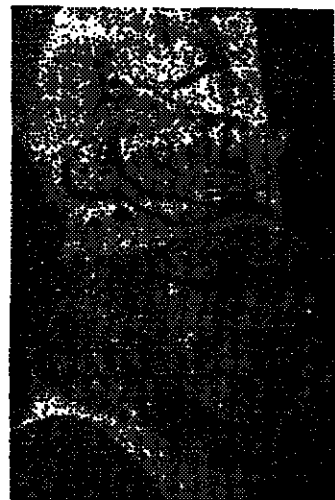
Marcos appeals for unity in lacklustre TV address

From David Watts, Manila

With the prospect of tough economic times ahead, President Fernando Marcos has appealed to Filipinos in a television address to pull together through the impending gloom.

He took the opportunity, too, to warn against profiteering and hoarding of commodities and said everything must be keyed to increasing exports to shore up the economy. But it was a wan performance with nothing of the verve and enthusiasm of the old President Marcos.

For much of the time he appeared to be reading from a teleprompter, unusual for the President who normally makes all his speeches extempore. He appealed to people to eschew the joys of "Mercedes, sports cars, Betamax (Sony's video system) and imported television sets", the purchase of which can scarcely have any effect on the



Cardinal Sin: Report of plot to kill him.

Philippines massive financial problems, and "shift to the production of more goods from our factories".

Immediate price increases are not expected to result from the devaluation of the peso because the price of petroleum is not expected to rise before December, but the very prospect of those increases has given ammunition to the opposition which staged another noisy demonstration in the financial district.

Banners calling on President Marcos to resign were paraded down Ayala Avenue and shredded paper cascaded from multistorey office blocks. More demonstrations are promised.

Far more sinister and indicative of the temper of Manila were reports of a plot to kill Cardinal Jaime Sin. The Cardinal is now visiting Rome, much to the relief of his staff who have been concerned for his safety ever since the murder of Benigno Aquino the opposition leader in August.

The Cardinal, who is due back in Manila at the end of this month, is an irreplaceable figure in the tense and confused Philippines political scene. He and the President play out a constant political battle, the Cardinal constantly trying to moderate government policies especially on human rights.

Both men appear to relish the contest and the Cardinal is the only civilian figure to whom the President will listen with any measure of respect.

There are certainly figures in Manila who would like to eliminate that containment of presidential power but it is unlikely that the Cardinal will be removed voluntarily from so vital a role.

Church vow to block abortion law in Spain

From Jane Mowbray, Madrid

Spain's Socialist Government's abortion bill, representing its first step towards the acceptance of abortion, was being passed last night. It rules that abortion in certain circumstances is no longer a criminal offence.

The bill, which undertakes to reform Spain's criminal code, sanctions abortion when a woman's life is at risk, when a child may be born deformed, and in cases of pregnancy as a result of rape.

The vote, which was being held in public, follows two days of impassioned debate during which police clashed with feminist groups in the streets protesting that the bill did not go far enough.

Meanwhile, the Catholic Church hierarchy and opposition politicians are still hoping to block the law's application in the constitution court. They have fought it at every stage of its nine-month passage through Parliament with public marches, demonstrations, letter campaigns and most recently in new editions of the Spanish Catholic catechism for primary schools.

The politicians claim that the law contravenes article 15 of the constitution which states: "Everyone has the right to life". The Catholic Church teaches that this right applies at the time of conception while Spanish officials say it applies only after birth.



Emotive issue: A pro-abortionist is arrested outside Parliament in the final stages of Spain's national debate.

The constitutional court has to decide on the matter in the next three months. Another possible constraint in the application of the law is that Spain's medical association is opposed to doctors performing abortion as part of Spain's free health services.

As a result, feminist organiza-

Indians try to build anti-Gandhi coalition

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The process of stitching together an anti-Gandhi coalition has begun. Opposition parties have come to the resort city of Srinagar in Kashmir at the invitation of the Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah, son of the old Lion of Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah.

Dr Abdullah's support is vital for any opposition group if they hope to break Congress (I) hold on the Muslim vote.

In order to find as much common ground as possible, the subject of the conclave is "centre-state relations". It is a subject naturally dear to the hearts of all non-congress chief ministers, and a useful cudgel against the government of Mrs Gandhi.

Arriving yesterday were the Chief Minister of Karnataka, Mr Ramakrishna Hegde of the Janata Party and his national president Mr Chandra Shekhar, who are at the centre of the largest coherent fragment of the opposition to come together so far. They have formed the United Front with four other smaller parties.

Mrs Gandhi has been scathing about the gathering. With the survival of the human race at stake, she said it was "astounding for people to be bickering and making the sort of alliances they are making".

Hongkong wrangle

China chides Luce for secrecy slur

From David Bonavia, Peking

China renewed its attacks yesterday on Mr Richard Luce, the Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, for remarks he made recently on Hongkong.

The People's Daily chided him for saying China was breaching the confidentiality of the Anglo-Chinese talks on the future of Hongkong which are held here.

"One might ask Mr Luce: 'Do you deny that the erroneous arguments printed in British newspapers represent the rigid stance of the British Government in the talks?'"

Mr Luce said in Hongkong that he not wish to conduct "megaphone diplomacy" and criticized the Chinese for publicizing the content of the talks.

Mrs Thatcher insisted last year when she visited China and Hongkong that the talks should be conducted in the utmost secrecy. However, Chinese newspapers here and in Hongkong have frequently discussed both China's negotiating goals and proposals from the British.

Diplomats, including Sir Percy Cradock, the outgoing ambassador to Peking, have been forbidden to comment.

The Party organ went on to criticize Mr Luce for saying China wanted to put a time limit on the talks and that he did not think this was helpful. It is China's view that she alone can speak for the people

of Hongkong, 99 per cent of whom are Chinese.

China hoped that the British Government would "take a sincere and cooperative attitude, and, through friendly talks with the Chinese side, completely and quickly settle the Hongkong problem."

Colony in crisis: Mounting concern in Hongkong over the sliding dollar and loss of business confidence are expected to dominate talks between Mrs Thatcher and Hongkong's "cabinet" in Downing Street today (Henry Stanhope writes).

Sir Percy Cradock, soon to become Mrs Thatcher's special adviser on foreign affairs, accompanied Sir Edward Youde, the Governor of Hongkong, for a preparatory session yesterday in advance of today's meeting.

PEKING: Senior Chinese and Russian officials yesterday resumed talks on improving their relations after a seven-month break (Reuters reports).

But there were few signs of progress, with the Soviet Union apparently refusing China's demands to eliminate what Peking sees as the three main obstacles to better ties.

These are defined as Moscow's backing for the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, the Soviet military build-up along its border with China and in Mongolia, and the Kremlin's 1979 intervention in Afghanistan.

EEC butter deal hits housewives

From Our Own Correspondent

Plans to melt the awesome EEC butter mountain which at \$60,000 tonnes is taking on Himalayan proportions - have been completed by the European Commission. They include a reduction of New Zealand imports and an end to the special subsidy, which to the British housewife is worth about 7p on a half lb pack of butter.

The Commission means that these measures should be agreed at the same time as its scheme to cut back milk production with the imposition of 75 per cent levies on surplus production.

All the ideas, for different reasons, are likely to run into serious trouble from member states when they are asked to decide them in the Council of Ministers. But the Commission spokesman gave a warning yesterday that if they were not approved then even more rigorous measures would have to be taken before long.

"Even if they are accepted," he said, "things will be difficult for several years to come. The butter mountain will continue to have serious repercussions on the budget."

The measures announced yesterday include from which were forestalled in July by the Commission's paper on cutting the cost of agriculture.

The proposals are a "serious and totally unjustified blow to the New Zealand dairy farmers", Mr Jim Graham, chairman of the New Zealand Dairy Board said (Patricia Clough writes).

US bridge team in final

By a Bridge Correspondent, Stockholm

The United States first team, Robert Hamman and Robert Wolff, Peter Wechsell and Alan Sontag, Mike Becker and Ron Rubin, won their semi-final match against the United States second team by a predictably large margin of 440-338 in the world bridge championships here.

The semi-final between France and Italy was packed with drama to the end. After 42 deals, France led by 62 points. For the remaining 48 deals the Italian captain relied on his two junior pairs Arturo Franco and Dano De Dalco, Marco Mosca and Laura Lorenzo who gradually reduced the deficit until the last session of 16 deals began with the difference only three points in France's favour. On the second board it was discovered that this hand had not been shuffled before the deal (a requirement of the laws) and a joint meeting of the law and appeals committee ordered the board to be redealt. On the redeal, Italy scored 12 points and with one board to play they led by 11 points.

On the final board the French pair had stayed in game on a hand which offered a fair chance for a slam - but a slam would fail. Had Italy bid this slam, France would have won by one point. After long thought the Italians stopped in four hearts and were through to the final 346-335. Mosca is the only Italian for whom this is the first Bermuda Bowl final.

Lomé negotiations hinge on hard cash

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg

There was a very formal start yesterday to what promises to be 10 months of soul-searching negotiation to agree a third Lomé Convention. Representatives from the 10 EEC member states and the 63 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP) met in Luxembourg to launch the detailed discussions, which are meant to put a new cooperation agreement between the two blocks into operation by February 1985.

The Lomé Convention is the one recognizable monument to the North-South dialogue, and M Edgar Pisani, The Development Commissioner, made it clear in his opening speech to the meeting that if they failed to reach an agreement they would prove that this kind of cooperation was no more than "a mad dream".

But Lomé has proved a partnership in which both sides need each other so much that there is almost no chance of the negotiations failing. Nor is there much chance of the third convention being very different from its predecessors.

What remains open, however, is just how many strings the EEC will succeed in attaching to the eventual aid package. Because, although M Pisani yesterday spoke about "partnership", about "weaving a positive and privileged relationship" and about Lomé being "more than a convention

... it is an idea, it is a will", the unspoken work behind all the negotiations is "money".

The ACP countries, who between them are estimated to be in debt to the time of some \$35,000m, want to see the EEC prepared to help them by more than the \$3,500m set aside under the present five-year convention. For its part the EEC wants to try to ensure that any money it eventually decides to set aside is better used than in the past.

Mr Timothy Raison, the British Minister involved in the negotiations had a more polite way of putting this. According to him "the quality of aid is more important than ever-increasing quantity". The EEC wants to make sure that its money is spent on the right things and in the right way.

This is to be achieved, Mr Raison hopes, by "the concept of policy dialogue with individual ACP countries". In other words the Lomé governments will be given very strong guidance on what they should spend their development aid money on, and they can expect that the EEC will be looking very carefully at how the money is administered once it is given.

The same is likely to apply to Spabex, the system which was meant to compensate ACP countries for fluctuations in commodity prices and to be used for improving their production.

WHO HAVE THE TRAVEL AGENTS VOTED THE BEST HOTEL GROUP IN BRITAIN?

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Baton charge and tear gas break up Chilean opposition demonstration

Santiago (Reuters) - Police used baton charges, tear gas and water cannon to disperse demonstrators on Wednesday night after an opposition rally.

Several people were injured, including a woman wounded by a shotgun pellet. It was not clear who fired the gun.

The trouble came as the demonstrators headed out of the square beside President Augusto Pinochet's Moneda Palace after the rally, which had been allowed by the authorities.

A crowd of 5,000 had gathered and under banners demanding a return to democracy, students and workers joined hands to sing songs made famous under the elected Marxist Government of the late Salvador Allende overthrown by President Pinochet.

The president of the copper workers' confederation, Señor Rodolfo Seguel, also received an ovation from the crowd. His arrest in June for helping to organize anti-government protests triggered a strike which led to the workers' dismissals.

Union officials said 50 marchers had been injured when police launched a charge into them on Tuesday night in

San Fernando. They had gathered there after being dispersed earlier in the day in Rancagua, 50 miles south of Santiago.

Police said 40 arrests were made because the workers had tried to stage an illegal march there. Santiago's chief administrator later refused to allow them to march to the capital.

● Dialogue falters: Talks between the Chilean opposition and the military regime over a return to democracy have broken down, Señor Luis Bossay, a leading Social Democrat and former Chilean Senator, has told *The Times* (Florence Vivas writes).

Señor Bossay, one of five members of the leadership committee of the Democrat Alliance (a loosely-knit political movement of parties from the right - Social Democrats and

Christian Democrats - and Socialists) said that the dialogue had been destroyed by recent statements in which President Augusto Pinochet had mocked the process. In the light of this, opposition politicians felt they could "no longer continue cheating the people" by carrying on an empty dialogue.

In public meetings, the President has openly criticized politicians and those who want a return to democracy. Señor Bossay claimed that such acts negate attempts to reach agreement about constitutional changes. Dialogue between the opposition and government, was now out of the question, given that the President remained firm in his decision that the constitution would stay the same. "no matter what it costs".

Such presidential statements, members of the "alliance" said, made a peaceful return to democracy impossible, and pushed the country toward a struggle between extremists from both the right and the left.

"When we started the dialogue with Señor Sergio Onofre Jarpa, the Minister of the Interior, the Government said it would end the state of emergency, which it did. But it replaced it with something worse, which is the state of internal danger", Señor Bossay said.



President Augusto Pinochet



Law of the gun: A video camera records a Melbourne bank robbery in action. A retired merchant navy skipper, Captain Burnham Dun, aged 79, is seen, above, being punched to the ground after hitting a robber over the head with his walking stick. Below, a doctor who has gone to the aid of the captain falls to the floor when the robber uses his gun as a bludgeon to rain blows on his victim.

Nicaragua conflict

Havana takes new role as mediator

From Marlene Simons (New York Times), Mexico City

Senior Cuban officials have held a series of meetings with an anti-Sandinista rebel group to exchange views and measure the chances of future negotiations between the rebels and Managua, according to diplomats and left-wing sources in Central America.

The meetings with representatives of the dissident Sandinista commander, Señor Eden Pastora Gomez, were said to have taken over the past few months and were initiated by Cuba.

Although the nature of the talks was described by one source as still tentative, they indicated a significant shift in the attitude of Havana and Managua towards Señor Pastora's Democratic Revolutionary Alliance.

In the past, the Nicaraguan Government has rejected repeated requests by Señor Pastora's Costa Rican-based group to negotiate its demand for a less radical and pro-Cuban political attitude in Managua. Señor Pastora said the rejection had forced him to take up arms against his former fellow revolutionaries.

Cuban officials were said to have informed Managua of their talks with rebels, although there had been some indications that the Sandinistas had shown no enthusiasm for the initiative.

The Cuban moves have coincided with an apparently similar change of attitude towards the Pastora group by officials of the Reagan Administration. Until recently, members of the group have complained bitterly that Washington ignored them and that covert US assistance to anti-Sandinista groups was being channelled only to the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Front.

But for the first time, over the past three months, according to American diplomats and sources in the Pastora group, officials of the US embassy in

the Costa Rican capital of San Jose have sought meetings with the anti-Sandinista group, and particularly with one of its key leaders, Señor Alfonso Robelo Callejas, a former member of the Nicaraguan junta.

It is not clear if the courting of Señor Pastora's group by both Cuba and the United States is related. An American diplomat in the region said, however, that the Reagan Administration was aware of the meetings.

Their first contacts were said to have come unexpectedly in Washington last April and were followed up by a conversation in the Venezuelan capital of Caracas in early July.

The most important meeting took place in mid-July, when Señor Coronel, former Minister of Fishing in the Sandinista Government and the chief political adviser to Señor Pastora, travelled to Havana. There he met several senior Cuban officials, including Señor Manuel Pineda, chief of the Americas Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Señor Pineda is regarded as one of the key Cubans responsible for policy and activities in Latin America.

A further meeting between Cuban officials and two aides of Señor Pastora was held in Panama 10 days ago.

While little is known about the substance of the talks, the fact that they are taking place underscores the importance of the continuing Cuban role in regional politics.

● New York: The US expressed concern to El Salvador yesterday about human rights abuses and the re-emergence of death squads (Reuters reports).

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State also emphasized to Señor Fidel Chavez Montenegro, the Salvadorean Foreign Minister, the need for prosecuting the killers of four US churchwomen in 1980 and other Americans since then.

Beans and bullets outwit guerrillas

From Christopher Thomas Guatemala City

The province of Huehuetenango stretches north to the Mexican border, a lush, rugged terrain that a year ago was in the grip of a huge uniformed army of left-wing guerrillas.

Today, most of the rebels have fled across the border, a scattered rag-tag band reduced to nighty forays.

The Guatemalan army routed them not by force but by psychology. The generals decided that their policy of seek and kill was failing because the brutality and insensitivity of the soldiers was driving the timid Indian peasants into the hands of the rebels.

They therefore instituted a programme called "beans and bullets". First, they started a food programme to coax the Indians, then followed it by the issue of rifles and pistols to help them fend off the subversives.

The Indians responded overwhelmingly in Huehuetenango and elsewhere, and there are now 500,000 civil defence force members nationally - a figure confirmed by diplomats close to the scene.

There are calculated risks for the Army, with thousands of weapons circulating in the countryside, which could fall into guerrilla hands. And arming a somewhat primitive Indian population with high-



powered rifles has already led to some brutal settling of scores among them.

General Oscar Mejia Victores, Guatemala's Head of State, is jubilant: "We have reversed the Mao Tse Tung maxim that the masses are to guerrillas what water is to fish. The masses are now with us."

That is an exaggeration, however. The Indians are accepting the Army in its role as the lesser of the evils. Nevertheless, this correspondent witnessed a demonstration by at least 4,000 Indians in the mountains North of Huehuetenango to celebrate the first anniversary of the formation of local civil defence forces.

A thousand men were lined up on horseback, three thousand more on foot, all of them from small communities scattered over a wide area. Their leaders made anti-guerrilla speeches, and the masses cheered.

Argentine pledge on debts

From Andrew Thompson Buenos Aires

The Argentine Army high command has issued a statement reaffirming its commitment to holding a general election on October 30 and proclaiming its willingness to honour the country's foreign debt commitments.

The statement, issued late on Wednesday night, came as the worst of the country's political and financial crisis appeared to have passed. Earlier in the day Señor Julio Gonzalez Del Solar, the central bank president, was released from court custody in the Patagonian town of Rio Gallegos.

An appeals court also ruled in favour of the Government's attempts to unravel the complicated legal situation which has forced a freeze on all renegotiations of the country's foreign debt, estimated at about £27 billion.

Both the freeze and the arrest of the central bank president were ordered by Judge Federico Pinto Kramer in Rio Gallegos.

A lawyer representing a group of private citizens has filed a suit against Judge Kramer in the Supreme Court, accusing him of "acting in search of notoriety, misplacing search of political pressures on political sectors."

The army statement said that its commitment to democracy was opposed by "the irresponsible actions of certain sectors and persons."

Leading article, page 15



Caught in the middle General Figueiredo may risk IMF anger

Brasilia (Reuters) - President Jaao Figueiredo yesterday said he would consider changing an unpopular wage law which is seen as a key part of Brazil's debt negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks.

General Figueiredo said that limiting pay rises to 80 per cent of the inflation rate was being re-examined.

Ministers and foreign banks have said its approval, or an equivalent measure, is essential for Brazil to meet IMF targets and receive renewed financing for its estimated \$60 billion foreign debt. The IMF and commercial banks, suspended lending programmes last May.

The decree, which included restrictions on rent and mortgage rises, was introduced in July to reduce Brazil's inflation rate - running at more than 130 per cent - and public spending. Its announcement was followed by a breakthrough in the negotiations with the IMF.

Bankers' drought, page 14

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Report condemns repression in South African black homeland

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg:

A horrifying picture of violence, repression and torture in Ciskei, one of South Africa's four black homelands, is painted in a report released here this week.

The trouble started last July when residents of Mdantsane, a large black township just inside Ciskei's border and about 10 miles from the white industrial area of East London, began to boycott the homeland's bus service because of high fares.

The report alleges that vigilantes loyal to Chief Lennox Sebe, the President, ransacked the township, assaulting residents not using buses or suspected of being hostile to the Administration. Mdantsane residents claim that up to 80 people have died at the hands of the Ciskei authorities since the crackdown began.

The report was compiled by Mr Nicholas Hayson, a researcher for the Centre of Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, and was based in part on eyewitness accounts and sworn statements by those claiming to have been the victims of assault.

The report, supported by other sources, says the vigi-



Chief Sebe: Tough tactics

lantes detained scores of residents in a local football stadium where up to 80 people at a time were locked in a small changing-room for several days without toilets, food or water.

It alleged detainees were beaten with *gamboks* and sometimes assaulted while swinging from a rod suspended between two tables, a technique known as the "boeing" or "helicopter". The South African police have also been accused of using it in the past.

Mdantsane residents travelling by car are said to have been hauled from their vehicles and beaten up, while others assaulted and arrested after failing to produce documents which they were not required to carry, or had never been issued with in the first place.

There are also reported to be frequent police raids on residents' homes. The police are apparently looking for "subversive" literature and any evidence of links with, or sympathy for, the militant South African African Workers' Union (SAAWU), which has been banned by the Ciskei authorities. Possession of a SAAWU T-shirt can be grounds for arrest.

It is not clear whether the violence is continuing. Other sources claim it is still going on and that, although the football stadium has been cleared, beatings and torture continue elsewhere.

Mr Hayson argues that Ciskei is being used as a dumping-ground for blacks surplus to the requirements of the white economy.

The situation in Ciskei has been exacerbated by a dynastic feud within the ruling Sebe clan. Three months ago, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, a half-brother of the President and former chief of security, was arrested with his son and another family member. They are still in jail. A teenage nephew of the President, Kama Sebe, was also arrested earlier this week.

Bahamans protest over 'drug scandal'

Nassau, (Reuters) - Hundreds of people, including opposition MP's demonstrated outside the Bahaman Parliament yesterday after the Prime Minister, Mr Lyndon Findling refused to debate allegations of government involvement in illegal drug trafficking.

Four people were arrested in clashes between government supporters and anti-government demonstrators.

At issue was an NBC television report aired early last month alleging that drug smugglers had paid protection money to government officials.

Inside Parliament, Mr Findling announced the appointment of Edward Willis, a retired assistant commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, as the third member of a three-man commission of inquiry into the NBC allegations.

The other commissioners are Sir James Smith, a former Bahaman Chief Justice, and Drexel Gomez, Anglican Bishop of Barbados.

Members of the opposition Free National Movement (FNM) walked out in protest when Mr Findling refused further debate on the allegations after announcing Mr Willis's appointment.

The FNM Chairman, Cecil Wallis-Whitfield told demonstrators: "There is a perversion which exists from the top of our Government right down to the bottom."



Basque border blast: All that remains of a political passport station in the Spanish town of Irun on the border with France after two bombs exploded yesterday morning.

There were no casualties. Police said they suspected the bombing to be the work of ETA Basque nationalist guerrillas, though the group had not claimed responsibility.

The group did, however claim yesterday that its members had killed a policeman in Bilbao on Tuesday.

General blamed for delay in Peru murder inquiry

Lima (Reuters) - The head of the Peruvian Journalists' Association, Señor Mario Castro Arenas, has accused an army general of thwarting a judicial inquiry aimed at bringing the killers of eight Peruvian reporters to trial.

Señor Castro Arenas said that General Clemente Noel, commander of an anti-guerrilla campaign in south-eastern department of Ayacucho, was ignoring an investigation judge's appeal for cooperation. The eight journalists were killed on January 26 in Ayacucho while investigating rumours of alleged human rights abuses by security forces.

General Noel had ignored the judge's request for police to be sent to bring witnesses to a hearing. Señor Castro Arenas said, adding that he had asked the Supreme court last week to move the inquiry.

Judge José María Galvez Vega, president of the Supreme Court, said yesterday he believed General Noel was "not giving total cooperation".

Expelled Ghanaians return to Nigeria

From Clifford May (New York Times), Lagos

When he graduated from a Presbyterian secondary school in Accra two years ago, Mr Michael Addo, then 24 years old, hoped to go into business. But given the sickly state of the Ghanaian economy, even the best job he was offered would have paid him in a month only enough to buy food for about a week.

So, like many young Ghanaians at that time Mr Addo came to the Nigerian capital. He found work as an apartment house guard, and on his salary he was able to afford food, shelter, new clothes and such small luxuries as a portable radio. There was even a little money left over to send home to his family occasionally.

Then, one morning last January, he switched on his radio and heard that all illegal aliens were to leave the country within two weeks.

"I wasn't angry," recalled Mr Addo. "I was afraid. I was afraid of what the Nigerians might do, that they might beat me or kill me. Nigerians are hard to understand."

Many West Africans say they came to Nigeria illegally only because getting the proper documentation from their own governments was more difficult and took longer than simply bribing an official or two at the border. According to some estimates, as many as 5,000 West Africans continue to cross illegally into Nigeria every month.

Lagos is an unlikely land of opportunity. Much of the city is a sprawling slum, violent crime is rife, and basic municipal services are lacking.

None of that makes much difference to the immigrant workers. "Life is easier in Lagos," said Grace Afful, a 29-year-old Ghanaian. "Life is better. If you get the money, you can buy anything you want. Even if you get the money, (in

Ojukwu fails to win Senate seat

Mr Enaka Ojukwu, the former Biafran leader, has failed in his attempt to win a seat in the Nigerian Senate after Mr Edwin Omuwade, his leading opponent, successfully appealed against his victory.

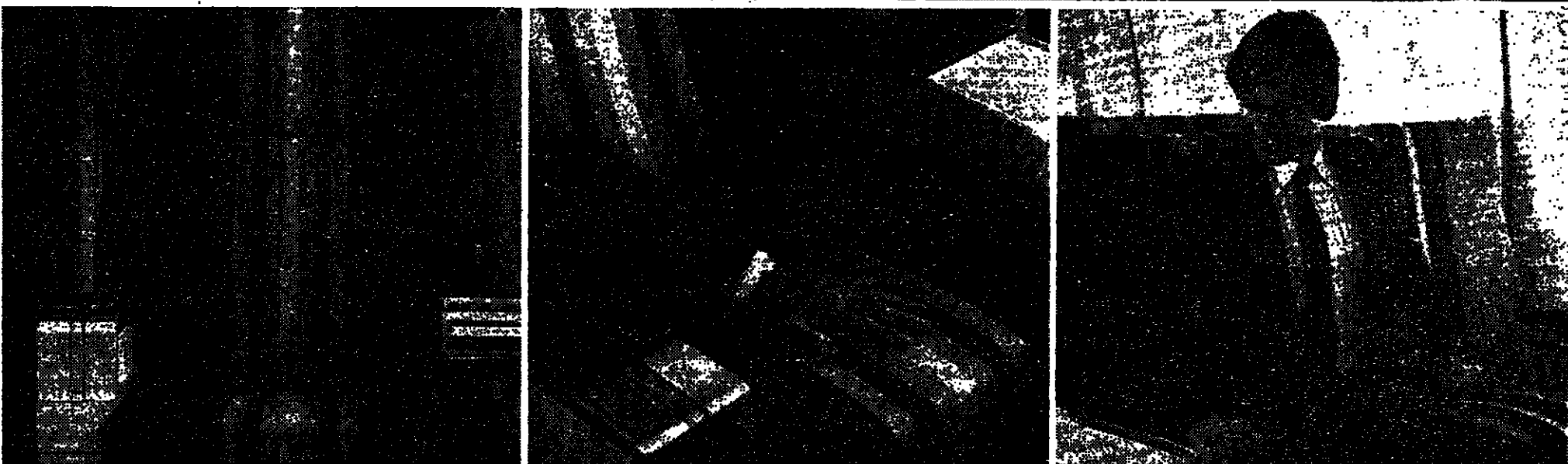
The Federal Appeal Court in Enugu, capital of Mr Ojukwu's home state of anambra in the east, reversed a lower court decision to give the seat to Mr Ojukwu in the August elections saying the trial judge had made errors of law and procedure.

Ghana, there is nothing in the stores or the markets to buy with it."

The expulsions are a sore subject for the Nigerian Government. Officials say Nigeria was only doing what any sovereign nation has the right to do.

This country has laws, immigration laws, and if you want to come here you are welcome, but do it according to the laws," said Mr Umaru Dikko, a Government Minister and one of President Shugu Shagari's closest advisers.

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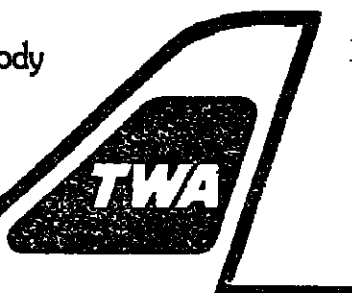
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Niger army fails in armed coup

Niamey, (AP and AFP) - Mr Mamane Oumarou, the Prime Minister of Niger, in a broadcast to the nation yesterday, announced that an attempt to overthrow the Government by "a group of armed men" had been foiled by the Army and that order had been reestablished.

"Taking advantage of the absence of the chief of state (Colonel Seyni Kountche), a group of armed men thought they could easily take power," he said.

A diplomatic source here said it appeared that the Government had regained control of Niamey after a pre-dawn outbreak of gunfire. "It seems very clear that the legal authorities are very much in control," the source said.

Colonel Kountche was flying back to Niamey yesterday from France where he attended the French-African summit meeting in Vitell over the weekend.

In the name of the Supreme Military Council the Prime Minister called on all Niger citizens to be vigilant. He did not give any indication of the identity of the "armed men" who had attempted the coup, nor did he say if they were soldiers or members of other security forces.

Earlier, intense automatic fire was reported from the vicinity of the presidential palace and the headquarters of the armed forces, the presidential guard and the police.

Seven die in French stabbing

Beauvais (AFP) - Six members of the same family were found stabbed to death at a house in the small village of St Martin-le-Neuville in northern France yesterday, one of them a woman aged 20 whose engagement had recently been broken off.

A seventh person, a neighbour who found the bodies, later died of a heart attack.

Police refused to speculate about the motive for the murders which took place at about 2am. An apprentice butcher named as Pascal D., aged 23, said to be the former fiancé of the woman Mlle Caroline Labrousse was later helping police with their inquiries.

Jean-Yves Labrousse, the young woman's brother, aged 16, who was badly injured, was out of danger last night and expected to be a key witness to the carnage.

Police said that Mlle Labrousse was probably stabbed first, then her mother Francine.

The murderer, police said, then apparently went upstairs and killed Caroline's father, Jean, aged 40, and her sister Fabrice aged 11.

The murderer, was believed to have been trying to set the house on fire when he heard the grandparents, M and Mme Georges Berquet, apparently awakened by screams, coming from their own home, police said. Both were fatally stabbed.

Former family fiefdom offered its freedom

From Tony Dubondin, Melbourne

The 380 inhabitants of the Cocos Islands, one of Australia's last dependencies, have asked Canberra to organize an Act of Self-determination under United Nations auspices.

The islands, about 2,000 miles west of Darwin in the Indian Ocean, were the property of Mr John Clunies-Ross until Australia bought them in 1978 for about £3½ million, ending a family reign which started in 1827 when Captain John Clunies-Ross formed a settlement and indentured Malay labourers for his coconut plantation.

The Cocos-Malay Council, which represents the population, has also told Canberra that it supports moves to acquire the remaining property of Mr Clunies-Ross, about 12 acres, which he was allowed to keep in 1978, and from where he runs about nine companies.

The islands are a tax haven, a status they may lose in 1985.

Australia will present three options to the Cocos community: integration with Australia, free association, or independence.

Canberra had thought the island population would await outcome of an Australian High Court action by Mr Clunies-Ross against the Government over its plans to take over his property on the island, before requesting an Act of Self-determination.

Australia will approach the UN soon to resolve how the islanders will decide their future. One option is a referendum. However, it is understood that Canberra has been told to go ahead.

The department of Administrative Services will value Mr Clunies-Ross's property before making an offer. Should he refuse to negotiate, Canberra will consider compulsory purchase.

Under the administration of the Clunies-Ross family, the Cocos Islands had no official currency. Malay workers were paid in plastic tokens which they could spend only in the family store. They were not allowed to return to the islands if they left to live elsewhere.

The family provided housing, medical needs and some education. Since the Australian takeover in 1978, the islanders have been paid in Australian currency. They started a cooperative and elected a council, pooled their earnings and received an annual dividend.

A year ago, Mr Clunies-Ross said he wanted to remain, regardless of the final decision of the islanders.

SPECTRUM

MILAN
FASHION

Street-smart plainness or curvaceous neo-classicism? Suzy Menkes reports from this week's Milan collections on conflicting themes proposed by the two biggest names of the Italian fashion industry

Stepping into the gender trap

The voluptuous image of Italian fashion has been smashed underfoot. On Wednesday evening, Giorgio Armani's deliberately plain models, dressed in mannish jackets of brutal grey, strode out on the runway and stole the fashion show week.

The tender trap of seductive colour and gentle curves that used to be the style of Milan fashion has now become the gender trap. Armani's women are ensnared in collarless jackets, worn with wide straight pants, button-down shirts and even schoolboy ties. Shoes are flat. The rare skirts are long and plain, the make up minimal, and the effect so sexually uncertain that when a curve of the body showed through a fine linen shirt it came as a sudden shock.

The overall image was witty, modern and absolutely in tune with street style. Armani was showing for the first time for two years and he received an ovation in the high tech theatre he has built in the bowels of his newly-acquired palazzo.

The collection is a challenge to Milan's other fashion colossus, Gianni Versace, who showed the same day a radically different style.

Armani had the man's jacket, cut long and fitted or wrapped like a cardigan with one lapel nonchalantly flopping.

Versace made the draped dress, curvaceous, feminine, inspired by the Greek and Roman classics. Versace had colour: deep navy and sea green, purple and red with bursts of sunshine yellow and not one single garment in grey.

Armani, in his own collection and in his line for Erreuno, used with brilliant effect the Japanese textures: graphic check prints, a few stylized flowers and rough weaves of linen and jute.

Both depend on the Italian fabric industry which promotes the designer names and makes possible the lavish parties and luxury surroundings of the fashion industry.

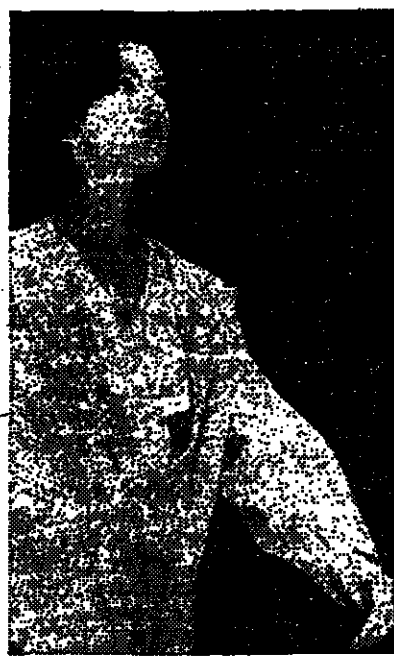
In this city of contrasts that puts high tech seating into high Renaissance buildings, there is room for different designer styles. But it would be too easy to describe the fashion clash in Milan, played out to a lesser extent by other designers, as a battle between old and new. Armani's genius is the old fashioned art of tailoring.

The genius of Gianni Versace is to marry glamour and technology. His draped dresses, tucked and pleated sueded and slithers of striped silk wrapped across the back, were marvels of cutting. He then produced the same tricks in the aluminium mesh he has developed as the 'Eighties' answer to the sequin. The glittering, airy fabrics, now printed with flowers or studded with rhinestones, make his look the sexiest in Milan - a feminine and quintessentially Italian contrast to the Japanese styles.

Versace - like the rest of Milan - shows a lot of trousers, but they are curved at the hips and narrow at the ankle, shown under slim three-quarter tunics or loosely constructed tops.



Above: the aggressive androgyny of Giorgio Armani's trouser suit in a graphic check presents a provocative contrast to the slinky flow of Gianni Versace's draped dress



Gianfranco Ferré: hot colours, minimal shapes and a double shirt



Armani again: a school tie with a mannish suit for Erreuno



Krizia: a vest revealed beneath a linen trouser suit



Missoni: graph-paper knit for a jacket and a sweater dress

These are often cut asymmetrically to give just a hint of the oriental influence. At a Milan in which Japanese grey threw a cloud over everything but the blue sky, Versace's colours were a welcome relief.

Gianfranco Ferré also played effectively with colour, and with minimal shapes too. Hot pink, orange and red added splashes of colour to his clean, clear collection.

Ferré's theme was the double shirt, one worn as an unconstructed jacket, the other as a mirror-image shirt. The same chemise worked well as a dress, caught in at the back with a gentle belt.

Ferré showed me on graph paper how he cut his apparently simple kimono shape to get controlled fullness.

Other fresh ideas from Ferré were the vest - another favourite Milan theme. There were singlets worn with a slim skirt or pants, always belted at the hips and in every possible fabric, including sequin studs at night.

Pointillist prints, fragmented molecular markings and bold graphic squares were a new departure for the Missonis.

They used four dozen television screens to project a backdrop for their unrivalled knitted fabrics, made this season in easy shapes like T-shirt tops and sweater dresses. Tai Missoni told me at the private view they gave of a small Francis Bacon exhibition that his new prints were influenced both by Impressionist art and by nature, enlarging under a microscope butterfly markings.

The spotted coat of a dalmatian was the inspiration for the latest line of intarsia knits from Krizia's Mariuccia Mandelli. Wit and whimsy are the hallmarks of her designs, rearing up as the head of a sequined serpent coiled suggestively around the body of a jungle-patterned lamé dress.

Krizia's technical mastery of knitting overwhelms the opposition. But

Laura Biagiotti did pretty things with cashmere - including sweater dresses with ribbed accessories that were best in Milan's only hot colour story: coral.

Graph-paper prints, big unconstructed shapes and a new boxy jacket showed Claude Montana at Complice under the Japanese influence. But this Paris-based designer completed a journey round the globe with some sharp navy tailoring that brought us back to a European base. Luciano Soprani kept us firmly in Milan, where his easy, studied casual clothes are what most Italian women want to wear.

A competition to design new uniforms for the policewomen of Rome inspired Karl Lagerfeld at Fendi to some of his finest tailoring. A pair of white feather wings for the "guardian angel of your personal security" showed his designs to be tongue in cheek.

The apron was Fendi's other piece of

wit. It came up instead of a shirt top, in every kind of fabric from linen to jute to plastic to suede. It was most stunning as a navy and white striped butcher's apron over a suede fishtail skirt. The bow - particularly strong on silky black swimsuits - was another Lagerfeld theme in a collection that was alive with ideas, including the use of school-tie striped fabrics that gave another dimension to the idea of a uniform.

After starting out with a street party under a snow-white canopy for 2,000 people, the fashion week finishes tonight with an exhibition of portraits of leading fashion designers, including Armani, Versace and Krizia. This being Milan, the painter is the pop artist Andy Warhol and they are making it into an art-happening, a fashion event - and a party.

Photographs: Harry Kerr

moreover...
Miles KingtonBlanket
coverage
for Lech

Next week is Lech Walesa Week!

Yes, Moreover salutes Lech Walesa, the darling of Stockholm, the man they call the Arthur Schlegel of Poland, with a week-long festival of features dedicated to this brave man who has fought all his life for better conditions for shipyard workers. There being no Nobel Prize for Shipyard Struggles, the Nobel people have wisely decided to give him the Peace Prize instead. We applaud that decision!

Accordingly, we have commissioned articles from the greatest journalists of our time, sent out the finest photographers and lined up the prettiest girls in the best traditions of British newspapers, for an action-packed, get-up-and-go week of Polish pride.

On Day One, there will be an in-depth interview with the man himself, in which he will tell readers how he would have managed the Boycott Affair, what changes he would bring to *The Sunday Times*, and why Solidarity is called Solidarnosc in Poland, which, of course, is really called Polzka or something similar. He looks ahead, too, with frank thoughts on his chances of getting into the Labour Shadow Cabinet or of even one day becoming Pope.

On Day Two, we print an exclusive interview with Pat Phoenix, in which she talks frankly about "Lech and Me", and we go behind the scenes of Coronation Street to see some of the stresses and strains that have led to her giving it all up. Will she go to Poland to join Lech? Will she go to Oslo to receive his Prize if he cannot leave Poland? All will be revealed. Also, "Why Poles Make Great Lovers", by our team of psychologists.

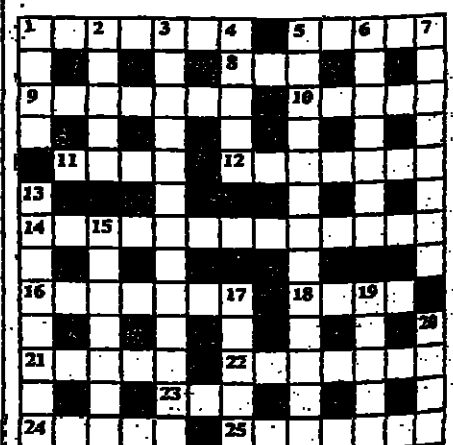
Day Three is Gdansk Day, when we take an intimate look at this ancient ship-building port and come across some surprising nooks and crannies that make this such a wonderfully unspoiled holiday place. Cafés, discos, bars, butcher's shops with meat in secret supplies of petrol we tell you everything you need to know for your Gday-out in Gdansk! Also, a brand-new competition in which you can win an ocean-going tanker made in Gdansk by members of Solidarity.

A lighter note on Day Four, when we take a look at the Wonderful Wacky World of Walesa's Wit and Wisdom. How did this cheeky little chap with the moustache and rebellious twinkle come to be as much Poland's performer as Billy Connolly is for Glasgow or Alexi Sayle for somewhere in North London? What did he say to make the Pope laugh? What goes on at those Gdansk smoking concerts? And did you hear the one about General Jaruzelski and the French can-can dancer? All this, and more, in Thursday's tribute to Poland's own Harry Lauder.

Finally, on Day Five, we finish an unforgettable week with a look behind the scenes at Lech Walesa, the home-lover, the little-known Lech who loves horses, adores children and keeps a pack of savage fighting Polish mushrooms in his back garden. We look at the books in his library, we picture the curtains in his sitting room, we tramp all over his garden trying to take pictures and we drive his neighbours frantic trying to get some juicy quotes out of them. This will be British journalism at its best.

By Day Six, of course, we will all be bored stiff with the subject and be wondering how on earth they can give a prize to someone called Wales with an "a" on the end, and what chance a man called Lech Scotlanda would have. By Day Six, we'll have dropped Lech Walesa like a cold potato. But that's what British journalism is all about. So don't forget that, first, there'll be five glorious days of Walesa Week! Only in Moreover! Order your copies now, or just go and hide your head under a blanket.

(Also on Monday: the Special Moreover Blanket offer.)

CONCISE CROSSWORD
(No 169)

- ACROSS
- Vacation (7)
 - Steve ends (5)
 - Wise bird (3)
 - Frenziedly violent (7)
 - Cook's garment (5)
 - Bread (4)
 - Little (7)
 - Way of working (5,8)
 - Tranquil (7)
 - Attendant youth (4)
 - Steam bath (5)
 - Grass hoop game (7)
 - Frozen water (3)
 - Warning light (5)
 - Lac resin (7)
- DOWN
- Tramp (4)
 - Slow passage (5)
 - French military scandal (7,6)
 - Country bumpkin (5)
 - Confined spaces (13)
 - Fursaken (7)
 - Plain type (8)
 - Food of gods (8)
 - Intrude on (7)
 - Shoe fasteners (5)
 - Tinny porridge (5)
 - Oscar (4)

SOLUTION TO No 168
ACROSS: 5 Gulls 5 Impact 9 ESN 9 S
10 Column 11 Grit 12 Aerobics 14 Intelligence
17 Tandem 19 Coon 21 Famous 23 Ship
24 Dye 25 Basics 26 Risk
DOWN: 2 Uter 3 Apartheid 4 Scandal 5
6 Pal 7 Comical 13 Blue grass 15 Nuts
16 Choozer 18 Needs 20 Odour 21 IC

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Bows and bondage on the beach



Three views of the one-piece. From left: Luciano Soprani's belted vest, Krizia's big cat and Versace's ruched stripes

Swimsuits ruched and bow-trimmed, star-studded and bondage-strapped made waves in Milan this week.

The shape of the season is the vest, a simple line in silky stretch fabrics, often with one shoulder piece or crossed straps at the back.

Asymmetry is the game designers play with the basic line. The normal female curves are flattened at one side by a ruched breastplate, bisected at an angle or divided up by blocks of

colour. The result is a new kind of geometry that is drawn with the set square as well as the compass.

Missoni had the shapeliest of swimsuits - scooped low at the neck and sliced high at the thighs. But curves were broken up by patterns of graphic squares.

Soprani had quiet shades of blue and brown, grey with violet, and made asymmetric statements with both cut and colour.

Laura Biagiotti let the body peep through key-hole cut-outs. Fendi's swimsuits winked at the world with glittering stars studding the simple shapes. Krizia's panther - eyes at the breasts and whiskers round the tummy - gave plain swimsuits a feline feeling.

Ferré's pearl grey or black and white vests were interesting constructions, with straps carving up the body line.

Gianni Versace squared the circle by using stark stripes and sharp angles - and then ruching the fabric across one breast or the hip to make straight lines into waves.

Milan's hip-line belt appeared on swimsuits, cinching the body asymmetrically, or caressing the derriere. Underneath this wide swathe of fabric peeped a tiny triangle that looked like fashion's female challenge to the codpiece.

Plain Jane in a back-pack

Deborah Moggach meets Geraldine McEwan, optimist and portable actress

You can tell how long Geraldine McEwan has been at the National Theatre by a look at her dressing room. She has transformed this particular concrete cubicle into a second home. The walls are pinned with cards and posters, the table full of pot plants. One of these plants looks entirely dead but, as she says, you can always hope.

She is indeed an optimist, and with good reason. "Jane" has been kind to her, for at 16, when she was an unknown schoolgirl on her local Windsor stage, her acting talent was recognized. By the time she was 18 she was starring in her first West End success and being hailed as a "pixie-faced comedienne".

Now, at 51, she can look back on a stage and TV career which spans the Royal Shakespeare Company, the National Theatre, and commercial theatre and work with the best directors around. The only thing she's not done is to break through into films and become a big movie star. But then who wants to wear dark glasses whenever they go shopping?

She's happy where she is. At the moment it's the National Theatre, where she is currently playing in *The Rivers and You Can't Take It With You*. And soon, touring the country, she's staging her own one-woman show, *Two Inches of Ivory*, based on the novels of Jane Austen.

Stepping out alone

After decades of working in the closed, hectic world of the theatre where, as she says "you're totally dependent on each other, and where so much is out of your control", there is a certain pleasure in stepping out alone into the fresh air, a theatrical rucksack on one's back.

With her one-woman show, she says, "I'm portable. I can take my Jane Austen show. My needs are simple - all I want is a stage." Most other artists, by necessity, have to work alone - writing a book or painting a picture can be all too solitary an effort. Actors, however, are only alone when they're out of work. Unless they take the initiative, and go back-packing.

The show's somewhat obscure title is based on a letter Jane Austen wrote to her nephew, describing "the little bit of ivory on which I work with so fine a brush". Austen's defined world suits itself particularly to the intimacy of a one-person show.

"No thunderstorms", says Miss McEwan. "No battles. Just those marvellous words. I've always loved personal about her. Have you noticed how people mention her as if she's their secret friend? That's her special quality. Lord David Cecil, her biographer, talks about her as if she's his close relative and he just left her house this morning. Like all charming people, she seems to be talking to you and you alone."

She worked out the evening's format with her director, Richard Digby Day. Deciding that Austen didn't need trickiness, they simply planned key extracts from each of the books. "One might not realize it, but Jane Austen is highly dramatic", says Miss McEwan. "Her irony is contained within the dialogue, and dialogue makes up most of the books. This makes them wonderful to speak aloud. One must also remember that she wrote her books to be heard - in those days, people read to each other in the evenings. Her words are written for the voice."

"Her novels are full of life and suppressed strength. People don't always realize that. None of the television adaptations I've seen have captured this. They've simply taken the stories at face value and treated them as domestic comedies of middle-class manners - precious, precise and minuscule-plummy. They always look artificial."

Another pleasure is that her portable show has taken her out of the theatrical world she knows so well - unplugged her, so to speak, from the mains - and sent her into the world outside. She has been touring the show for the past 18 months, mounting it in provincial churches, schools and village halls. For the first time in her life she has been meeting ordinary people who never go to plays or who, if they do, have simply been seen as a blurred mass of faces beyond the footlights.

After all, she has worked in the theatre, non-stop, for 35 years. She is married within the profession - her husband is Hugh Crutwell, head of RADA. Her friends are in the profession. And she lives in Barnes, a leafy, media ghetto a-murmur with voices learning their lines. "It's called London's Beverly Hills" she laughs. Outside interests? "None. Oh dear, if only I were Michael Hordern I could talk about my fishing."

She has never had any other job. From the tender age of 10, when she played the most understated Lady Macbeth in a school production, she



Geraldine McEwan: the marvellous words of Jane Austen

has never wanted to do anything else. "My family weren't theatrical, but they had no choice. I'm very stubborn. I didn't even have time to go to drama school. When I got to the West End I thought I ought to do something about my squeaky voice - I felt I was playing big parts with no equipment - so I had some lessons, but that was all."

"She has huge eyes and a pointed face of great charm. Nobody could call her a conventional beauty, however, which is a blessing for an actress because it gives one greater

A longer working life

scope and a longer working life. There was some danger for her in the early years, of being typecast as a drawing-room comedienne, and later on, following a successful TV series, as Miss Brodie, but in each instance the danger was averted by a spell in the subsidised theatre. In the 1950s it was Stratford, and the celebrated production of *Twelfth Night*, directed by the young Peter Hall. Dorothy Tutin played Viola, and she played Olivia. "It was a completely new interpretation. Olivia was usually played as stately, serious and rather wet. I played her as impulsive, very young and dictatorial." Six years at the Old Vic followed. It was the golden era of Laurence Olivier, and he gave her a challenging selection of roles from

Feydeau farces to Strindberg. The birth of her two children barely interrupted this succession of work. "Looking back, I don't know how I weathered it or how they did. Of course, there's conflict between children and one's career. Many actresses have to give up, or compromise, but I couldn't. I remember that terrible moment, about four in the afternoon, when I'd be going off to the theatre. Already I was absenting myself, and becoming cut off from the children. They sensed that children always do. My daughter laughs about it now. She remembers talking to me, and seeing that distant look in my eyes. She called it my 'mickety-pickety face'."

The children are now grown-up, and her son has become an actor. "What if I had stopped? Now, if I weren't acting, what on earth would I be doing?"

People think that actors are worldly and experienced. The hard-working ones are not. "You know nothing but your trade", she says. "You go into the theatre in the afternoon, and come out at night. Or you're filming all day, shut into an artificial set. It's a closed world. That's why it's so refreshing to get out of it for a while with Jane Austen."

She pauses, and looks at her display of congratulatory cards in this home-from-home dressing-room. "Darling, you were marvellous in *The Rivers*." She smiles. "And, of course, that's what makes it so welcoming to come back."

State of the heart

MEDICAL BRIEFING



An article by Dr Wainwright Evans of Cambridge in *The Journal of the Royal College of Physicians* heralds the return of the battle of bed-rest against early mobilization for patients who have a coronary thrombosis.

In the 1950s, patients who had endured a heart attack were given a six-week sentence of a regime known as strict bed-rest. They were not allowed up, even to wash; indeed, they had to lie as flat as their heart condition would allow, initially feeding by taking fluids through a straw. The 1960s winds of change blew this doctrine away and patients were advised to walk early and to return to full activity without undue delay.

Dr Wainwright Evans is suggesting that the statistics on which the 1950s advice was based would not stand up to modern analysis, and that heart function and structure could not at that time be as thoroughly investigated as is necessary and is possible today. He suggests that until the results of more carefully monitored trials are available, it would be wise to recommend that patients should be in hospital for 21 days, with the first 14 days either in bed or sitting in a chair. A walk around the ward on the twelfth day would be allowed, but no strenuous activity for two or three months, by which time the scar in the heart muscle will be firmly contracted.

Sleepy surprise
Beta blockers have proved one of the most commonly prescribed and useful preparations available to doctors. They have a multiple of indications in cardiovascular medicine, as well as being occasionally used as mild tranquilizers. Patients are warned about their numerous side-effects when they start treatment.

Even so, last week news that Propranolol (Inderal ICI) could act as a contraceptive by making sperm too sleepy to swim to the ovum, came as a surprise to doctors, and a worry to those male patients who still had hopes of fatherhood. Unfortunately, the original reports did not make it clear that Inderal has a contraceptive action when used intra-vaginally, when taken by mouth in normal doses it has no contraceptive action as the seminal levels are raised only by the usual therapeutic doses to a thousandth of the level needed to inhibit sperm motility.

Work done on this project in the country has been confined to laboratory research, but in Chile there have been experiments on women patients. Details of the British research at Bart's conducted by Professor Turner are expected to be published soon in the *British Medical Journal*. ICI is not at present interested in pursuing this lead, but is developing other contraceptives which it considers more promising.

Wafer worry



Archbishop Warlock's problems when he takes communion wafers (*The Times Sept 24*) drew attention to coeliac disease almost at the same time as Sir Wilfred Sheldon, the world's great expert on the disease, died. His research work has enabled hundreds of thousands of children to mature normally, grow to their normal height and live with zest and vigour.

Only within the past 40 years has it been realized that the inability of patients to absorb fats and hence fat-soluble vitamins and calcium, was not because of a primary fat intolerance, but was secondary to changes in the lining of the small intestine induced by sensitivity to gluten, a protein found in wheat, rye, barley and oats. Removal of all gluten from the diet restores the structure of the intestine and produces a remission of the symptoms of fatty diarrhoea, abdominal pain and swelling.

Children, their balanced diet restored, start to thrive again, adults are spared the languor induced by being chronically anaemic, short of vitamins and undernourished. Rice and maize flour can be substituted in the diet for that made from gluten-containing cereals.

The Vatican rule that a wafer without wheat gluten is not bread and therefore disallowed carries obvious problems for a priest.

The disease in a much milder form has been shown to be more common than had been thought and must now be considered as a possible diagnosis in all cases of recurrent intestinal upsets and mild anaemia. A report from Edinburgh (*British Medical Journal*, Jan 8) suggests that the increase in the numbers suffering from this disease is in fact apparent rather than real and due to improved methods of diagnosis coupled with a greater awareness of the condition.

Just a drop



When asked about alcohol consumption there is a group of patients who smile smugly, deny taking alcohol in excess but then add a rider that on special occasions, such as weddings, christenings, regimental dinners and office parties, they may have a drop more than is good for them. If these worthy people want to preserve their peace of mind they had better not read *The Lancet*.

An article on September 17 reviews the evidence linking so-called binge drinking with a stroke during the following 24 hours.

The *Finnish experts on binge drinking*, have studied the admission rate to Helsinki hospitals, which has shown an association between heavy drinking sessions and a clot or haemorrhage in the brain. The admission rate increases at week-ends. Early reports from the United States, where a more searching investigation is being held, suggests that the Finnish results will be confirmed.

Dr Thomas Stuttard
Medical Correspondent

TALKBACK

From Joanna Gwyder, Manor House, Chapel St Mary, Ipswich.

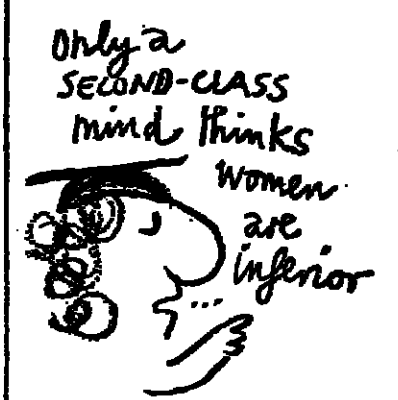
Jacki Davis says that new women undergraduates joining Corpus Christi, Oxford, may be in for a "rude awakening". Though I accept that experiences differ even within a particular college, I would suggest that freshmen arriving at Jesus, Cambridge, may be pleasantly surprised.

Academically, a girl certainly has to be as good as her male counterpart if she is to win equal respect for her work - but she does not actually have to be better. No man has ever offered to let me read his essay, but I was once asked to lend mine to a fellow student. I am certain that he did not regard my work, the product of a female mind, as any more unreliable than that of any of his friends, male or female.

However, this is not to say that opportunities to be "submissive" and "sock-washing" do not abound, if you wish to take advantage of them. In my first week I received a request from a contemporary to do his washing. I agreed at once - the only condition being that he did mine the following week! I did his washing, to the undisguised amusement of our friends, who thought it unlikely in the extreme that his side of the bargain would be kept. The next week, however, I left my dirty clothes with him and my trust proved well-founded, though even I was surprised by his offer to iron my shirts before returning them!

This cooperative arrangement continued happily throughout the year - and I should perhaps add that there was no ulterior motive present: this was a relationship of convenience between neighbours.

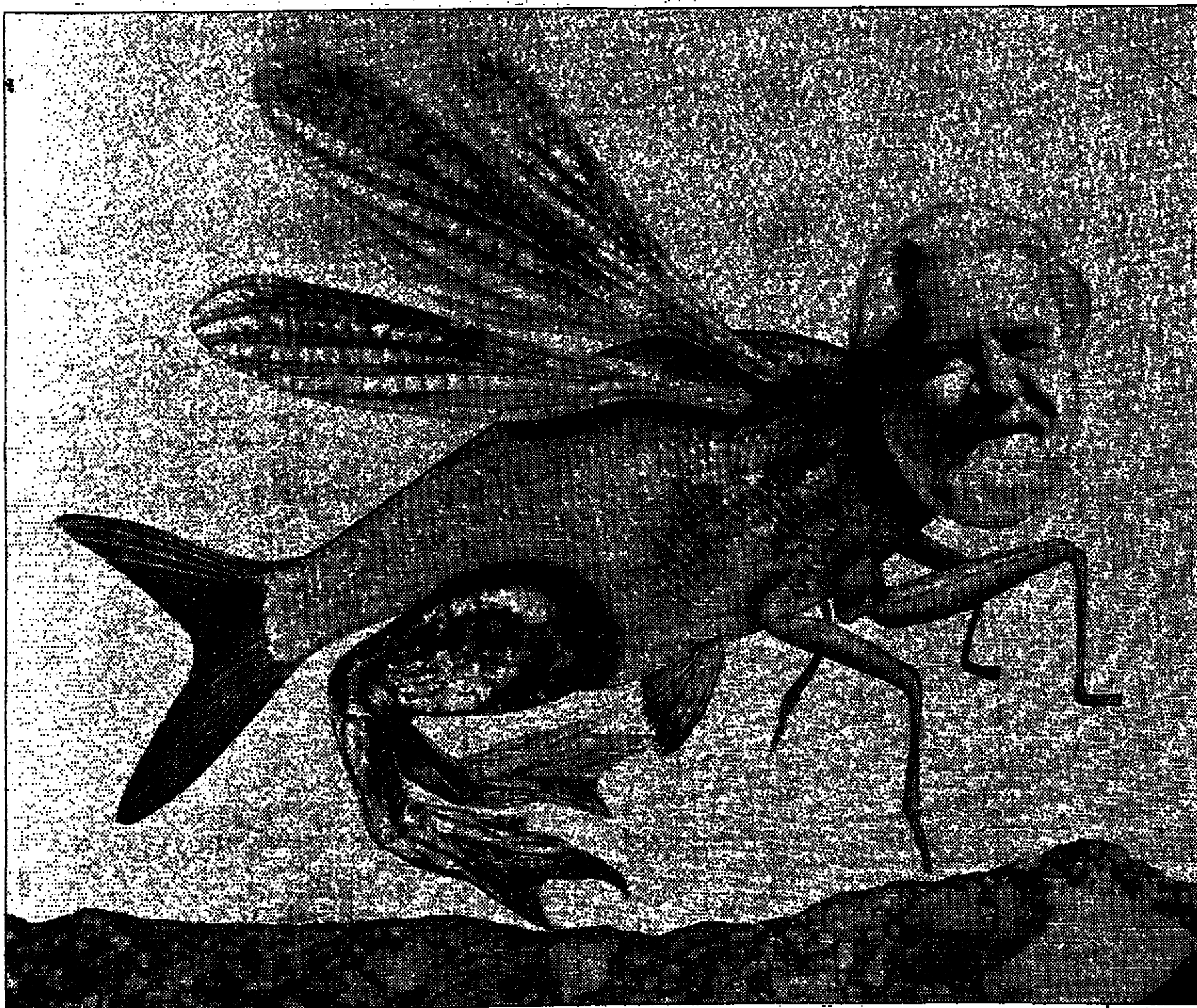
Prejudice is very often as much the responsibility of the women concerned as of the men, and an outrageous request like this is better met with an equally outrageous suggestion rather than with a raising of feminist hackles.



From Margaret Evans, Seven Kings High School, Hford, Essex. I read with interest Jacki Davis's article on "Equality", in which she wrote about attitudes to women in mixed colleges at Oxford.

I am sorry that she was irritated by the young man whom she regarded as patronising when he invited a first year woman to read his essay "because it might be helpful". In such a hostile world, I hope that the woman did not spur his bouquet of intellectual flowers. May I suggest to women students in such situations that they could offer their own essays in return. They should have similar confidence that their work is worth reading. They might even assist a man in gaining a virile first class degree.

TONIGHT AT 8.00, YOU'LL BE AMAZED AT WHAT YOU'LL FIND IN A BRITISH POND.



- 5.00 **World of Animation**
Selected animated films.
- 5.30 **The Abbott and Costello Show**
- 6.00 **The Coral Jungle**
Today, in Ben and Eva Cropp's exploration of Australia's Great Barrier Reef, they make the acquaintance of dolphins.
- 7.00 **Channel 4 News**
- 7.30 **The Friday Alternative**
The news programme with a difference.
- 8.00 **The Amateur Naturalist**
This week, Gerald and Lee Durrell find that a quiet pond in Kent isn't all that it seems, if you look a bit closer. Ferocious dragonfly larvae and inventive water spiders all add to the spectacle.
- 8.30 **A Week in Politics**
Politics under the eye of Peter Jay.
- 9.15 **Ladybirds**
This week the spotlight falls on Bertice Reading, one of the world's top black actresses, who tonight shows off her singing prowess.
- 10.00 **The Paul Hogan Show**
Comedy down-under style.
- 10.30 **Follow The Nation's Health**
Joan Shenton presents a discussion programme on the issue of cancer treatment arising out of last night's 'The Nation's Health'.
- 11.35 **What The Censor Saw**
The Miracle of Morgan's Creek (1944). Classic Preston Sturges comedy, starring Betty Hutton as small-town girl who gets pregnant by an unknown soldier, triggering off a series of chaotic events.

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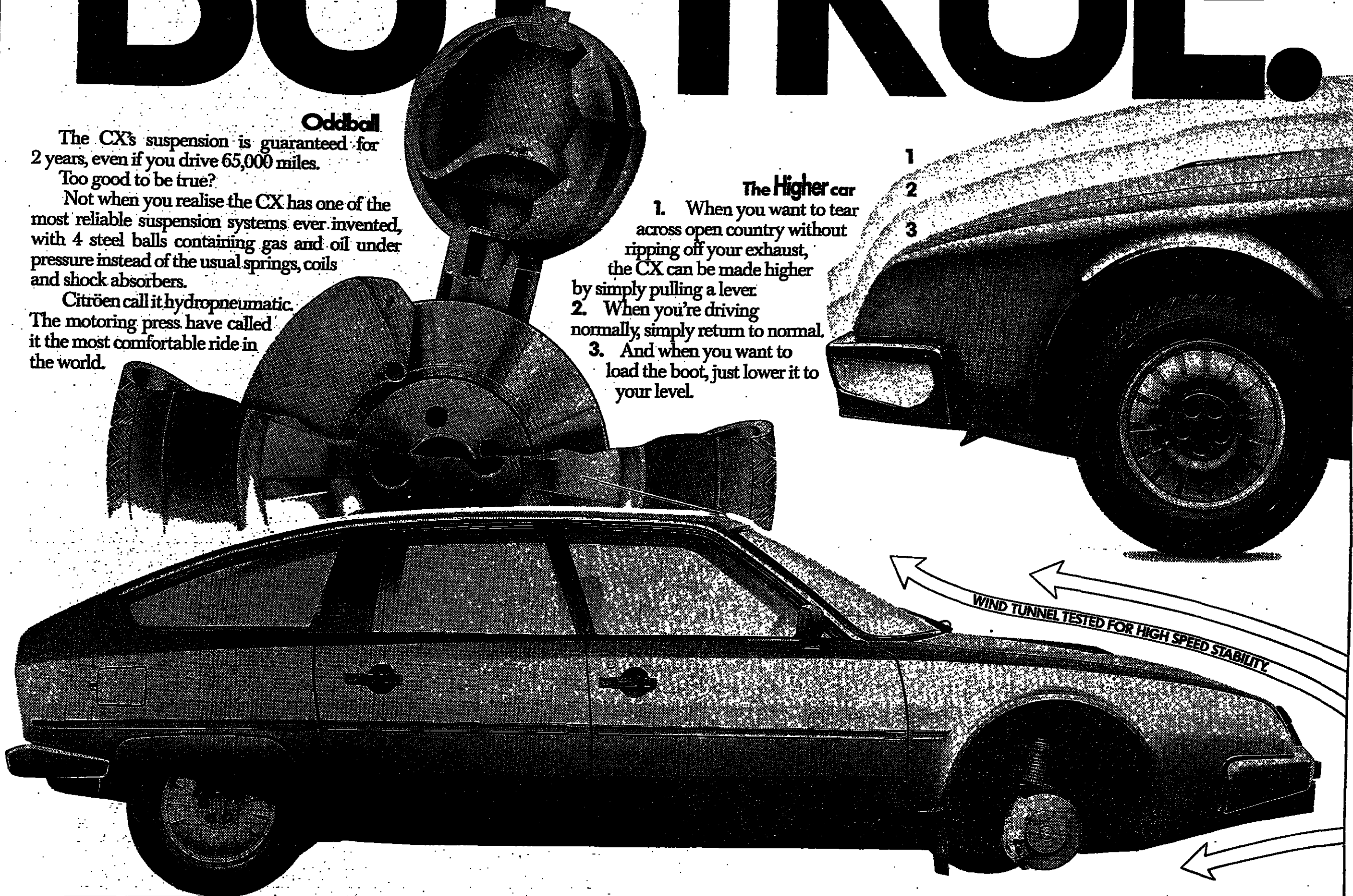
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CX 20 Safari Estate	1995cc	£7,450
CX IE Safari Estate (5-speed)	2347cc Inj.	£8,950
CX IE Safari Estate (Auto)	2347cc Inj.	£9,235
CX 20 Familiale Estate	1995cc	£7,714
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CITROËN CX



THE TIMES DIARY

Prime time

Unaccustomed as she was to running a war, the Prime Minister welcomed the wise advice offered to her during the Falklands campaign by one of her predecessors, Harold Macmillan.

Mrs Thatcher, whose political relationship with Macmillan is not intimate, is understood to have sought his views on several occasions as the crisis developed. This emerges from television sources after a rare interview, which Macmillan, still sharp and sprightly despite the advance of his ninetieth birthday, recorded recently for BBC1 with Ludovic Kennedy.

The former prime minister, who was wounded three times during the First World War while serving with the Special Reserve Grenadier Guards, gave the interview for a programme which will celebrate the publication of his autobiography, *Harold Macmillan - a Life in Pictures*. The book, which includes many photographs from his own archives, will be published on October 27, when the programme will also be shown.

Though I understand the two prime ministers are fond of each other, this is believed not to have prevented Macmillan from making acute comments about the Government on the programme.

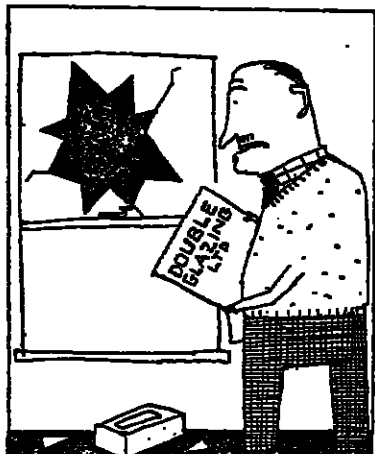
Dock leaves

Author Charles Nicholl found himself with an unexpected final chapter to his book on Colombia when he returned home recently. An expert on Elizabethan literature, Nicholl had accepted the commission from Heinemann while waiting for proofs of his Thomas Nashe biography to come back from Routledge. He had not bargained for the Good Friday earthquake at Popayan which nearly killed him nor for his arrest on return by Customs officers for possession of a class A drug. The handful of dried cocoa leaves discovered on him, a ceremonial gift from the Arhuaco Indians, was sent via the Botanical Gardens at Kew to the government chemist for analysis.

Cocaine content was found to be nil but no one had thought to inform Unbridge magistrates of the facts, and when Nicholl turned up this week armed with a humble letter of apology from the Commissioners of Customs he discovered they had set aside a whole day for the case. And because the clerk at the previous hearing had failed to note his not guilty plea, the anxious author was forced to enter the dock and plead again before the charge could be dismissed.

● *Michael Cocks, Labour's chief whip in the Commons since 1976, has reacted swiftly to reports that Neil Kinnock no longer requires his services. Cocks has told journalists that he has the unanimous support of all Labour MPs in the South-west. Cocks is the only one.*

BARRY FANTONI



"It denies Which? magazine's report on hard selling techniques"

Nervous laugh

Brian Richards, the British doctor accused in the United States of plotting to murder the head of his Harley Street practice, has a special brand of humour. Richards contributes to *Vision* magazine, a bi-monthly magazine taken at 4,000 GP's. This month's issue features a five-minute spot, mostly written by him, on graffiti found in hospitals. Among the few printable items is: "Better a full bottle in front of me than a full frontal lobotomy", from the neurosurgery unit of an unnamed hospital.

In memoriam

Morbid memories of Labour's ill-fated campaign in the Bernadette by-election were revived at the annual Tribune rally in Brighton yesterday. Peter Tatchell's election addresses were destroyed by the party earlier this year after it was discovered they had been printed by Militant's Cambridge Heath Press. Apparently only one copy survives. It was auctioned off for £36.50.

Le Nouveau, like Christmas, gets a little earlier each year. Under French law Beaujolais Nouveau may not be sold until November 15, the date upon which all those silly races are held to get the first bottles of young wine on to British tables. The law, however, applies only to Beaujolais. This year Burgundy will be stealing some of Beaujolais' tonnage by bringing out a nouveau on sale here from October 11, long before the annual shenanigans get under way. It is called Chabert Nouveau and is produced by Patrice Per et Fils of Beaune, one of the largest cellars in Burgundy. The house is playing both ends against the middle because it also handles Beaujolais Nouveau.

PHS

Poland's prize predicament

Warsaw
Lech Walesa in self-defence: "Stop talking about my millions... I want to say, I have one suit, no, two, one still from my wedding. Four pairs of socks and two that need darning." The new Nobel Peace laureate is not one of the world's best dressed men. Every age moulds its heroes and the Polish workers of 1980 required their leader to be modest. God-fearing, spontaneous, a bit ragged at the edges, a man who could speak truths, be impudent to the political bosses and wear clothes that did not quite fit his stumpy frame.

As he sits in his living room under a large gaudy portrait of the Pope, it is clear that the maelstrom of Polish politics has not made him into a smooth-tongued statesman: the grammar slips, the moustache trembles, ash drops on the carpet.

The Nobel Prize has given Mr Walesa a choice: he can play a waiting game, waiting for the discontent to build up again, for the pendulum of Polish life to swing his way again. The Nobel Prize means that he will not be forgotten, will blunt the deluge of government propaganda against him. Or he can capitalize on the prize by becoming more active in the worker opposition to General Jaruzelski's policies. It seems unlikely (though still not impossible) that the authorities would arrest the former Solidarity chief if he met now with the leaders of the underground resistance. Life is embarrassing enough for the leadership without jailing a Nobel Peace Prize winner.

First indications - Mr Walesa's donation of the prize money to the church fund for private farmers -



Roger Boyes on the wider political implications of the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Lech Walesa

are that the electrician will choose the waiting option, will cement his links with the Roman Catholic Church which has always counselled patience. Even with the prestige of the prize, the possibilities are not large, the scope for action restrained by the limits of Poland's economic crisis, the intransigence of the Government, vigilance of Poland's neighbours.

The real effect of the prize is to strike at the legitimacy of government policies towards Mr Walesa and, by extension, the Solidarity movement. The prize shows that the Government, a team of competent crisis managers and quite shrewd tacticians, has not boxed clever. It decided at too early a stage to exclude Mr Walesa from the national equation.

When the authorities released Mr Walesa in November 1982, after 11 months of internment, they trumpeted loudly that Mr Walesa was the former leader of a former union, a private individual representing nobody. Therefore no dialogue could be held with him. But over the past year, Mr Walesa's obtrusive

presence has proved a constant reproach to General Jaruzelski's Government, which claims that it is basing its policies on a real consensus and a constant dialogue with workers.

The solution offered by the collective brainpower within the Government has been a propaganda campaign that has repeatedly tried to discredit Mr Walesa in the eyes of his fellow workers. The logic behind this is that the workers reject Mr Walesa, then the fact that we are not talking to Mr Walesa cannot be held against us.

The Government always had a choice too: it could have tried to institutionalize Mr Walesa. By offering him a role - not within the new pro-government unions, which the former Solidarity leader could never have accepted - the authorities could have shown themselves ready to acknowledge Mr Walesa's standing among Polish workers.

Had the Government tried to shape some form of conciliation council with the co-operation of the Church, and then given Mr Walesa a chance to participate, it would have

muffled his presence and at the same time harnessed his myth. The Nobel Peace Prize would thus have been an award not only to the Polish workers but also to the Polish Government. Had Mr Walesa rejected such offers repeatedly, the Government could then have portrayed the Solidarity leader as a man of the past. As things stand, he is still a man of the undeclared future.

A warning signal must surely have been received by the Government when Pope John Paul II insisted on meeting Mr Walesa in June. (It is this meeting above all that allowed the Norwegian Nobel Committee to award the prize without running the risk of being accused of playing in the Polish political game.) This showed the continuing significance of Mr Walesa, even if that significance lies in a discreet "background" role for the Solidarity chief. Because of a failure of political imagination, Mr Walesa has not been institutionalized but expelled into a vacuum.

Poland now faces the frankly absurd situation of a Nobel Peace laureate committing to work every day as a maintenance electrician in the Lenin shipyards. This is not the Soviet Union: Walesa is not Andrei Sakharov, who can simply be exiled to a provincial city.

Mr Walesa still has the respect of many workers, he has been given an explicitly public role by the Nobel committee, and the workers themselves have enough grievances against the Government for the whole mixture to be quite volatile. Oslo has helped to produce a strong and strange brew in Central Europe.

Bernard Levin: The way we live now

Reader's guide to groupuscules



Men of the left: Militant's Terry Grant (left) and Peter Taaffe at this week's Labour Party conference

shelters under the hospitable wing of the Institute of Economic Affairs (that fact alone guarantees that its work will be thorough and scholarly and will annoy a lot of people who deserve to be annoyed), from whom it may presumably be obtained.

Tracts beyond *The Times* is, strictly speaking, a guide not to the groupuscules themselves but to their publications; its sub-title is "A brief Guide to the Communist or Revolutionary Marxist Press". But most of the organizations are explained or defined, and a picture of them can be fully built up, *ex pede Hercules*, upon the details of their newspapers and magazines. And from those details, I assure you, there is much quiet joy to be had.

I flattered myself that the infinite sub-divisions of the left were fairly familiar to me; I erred. Just listen to this for a start, from the pamphlet's Introduction: it ought to be set to music, preferably by Berlioz.

... the Communist Party, the New Communist Party, the Militant Tendency, the Socialist Organiser Alliance, the Workers' Socialist League, the Socialist Workers' Party, the International Marxist Group, the Workers' Revolutionary Party, the Marxist Collective, the Workers' Power Group, the Revolutionary Communist Party, the International Communist Current (that might be a misprint for Current, particularly since most of these people are plainly as nutty as a fruit-cake), Big Flame, the Black Unity and Freedom Party, the Revolutionary Communist Group, the Spartacist League, the Workers' Party, the Revolutionary Communist League of Great Britain, the Revolutionary Communist Party of Britain and the Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist).

As you may suppose, none of the members of any of these organizations would willingly share a coffin, let alone a taxi, with any of their rivals, and wonderful to behold is the mutual animosity that goes on among them.

The Spartacist League calls its Soviet Trotskyist but defends the Soviet

Union... However this does not prevent it from denouncing the "Moscow-loyal Straight Left" or the "vicarious Third World cheerleaders of the RCG - formerly a pseudo-Trotskyist group". The League is equally contemptuous of CND and the "fake-revolutionaries like the Communist Party, Socialist Workers' Party and International Marxist Group, whose aims are quite compatible with Mr Bruce Kent" (I could hardly have put it better myself).

Well, the Spartacist League certainly has rigorous standards of exclusiveness, though not quite as rigorous as those of the Workers' Party, which appears to have only one member, who is presumably always unanimous; the party (or "he", as it is no doubt called for short) is "both Trotskyist and pro- USSR and claims to be the only truly Communist Party in Britain".

But that is a claim made by virtually every one of these bodies and regularly repeated in their journals. And if the pleasure of murmuring the names of the organizations is great, greater still is that of rolling round the tongue the names of their papers:

... *Revolutionary Socialism, Chile Fights, The Worker, Communist Focus, Link, Critique, World Revolution, The Leninist, Proletarian Class Struggle, The Next Step, Class Fighter, Spartacist Britain, Troops Out, Workers Power* (whose publishers presumably think that apostrophes are bourgeois or even counter-revolutionary), *Young Socialist, Black Voice, Revolution Youth and Tribune* (whatever became of Mr John Silkin's attempt to prise loose the hold of the Bennetts on "Tribune" Com? To that, whatever became of Mr Silkin?).

It hardly needs emphasizing that no ordinary person, and few extraordinary ones, could tell the difference between any one of these groups and any other, nor understand the doctrinal differences by which they may be distinguished, let alone find intelligible the mutual detestation felt for each other by organizations which seem to hold absolutely

identical views. Certainly Mr Elwell, who must have read, in the course of producing this report, more columns of gibberish than any other man alive or dead, wisely makes no attempt to classify the rival ideologies beyond what is necessary to establish the identity of the organizations.

He is thorough, none the less; he even lists the firms who specialize in typesetting or printing the papers, though what happens when two rival journals have the same press day and their staffs meet at the works I cannot imagine - the printers' insurance premium must be ruinous. Mr Elwell also goes into the finances of the groups and their publications, and discusses, without conclusively resolving, the difficult question of nomenclature; the old view, that to call a man a communist meant that he was a member or adherent of the CP, is clearly no longer adequate, yet no other word or phrase will really do - Marxist, Trotskyist (which would anyway rule out most of the Moscow-oriented groups), extremist, left (which now has to be subdivided into "soft left", "hard left", "traditional left", "broad left" and many another left).

Tracts Beyond *The Times* is a valuable guide to an almost impossibly fragmented subject; it will have to be revised and up-dated regularly if it is not to lose its usefulness, because the publications it deals with, and for that matter the organizations which publish them, tend, even when they are not splitting for ideological reasons, to go out of existence fairly frequently, sometimes resurfacing later with a new name. Besides, those who read the pamphlet for pleasure alone should not be deprived of further editions with new forms of delight as these become available. Meanwhile, the guttural growl, rusty, and that running of wheels denotes the arrival of the cofman, not the tumbler.

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Brazil suffers, but is it enough?

São Paulo
The wave of looting at supermarkets and food shops that began in Rio de Janeiro and spread to São Paulo, is petering out after more than 200 incidents. The Rio state governor, Leonel Brizola, has now said that soup kitchens will be set up for the growing number of destitutes in Rio. At the last count, there were 7,000 beggars in the city centre.

But the Brazil's wave of social disturbances continues to grow. Apart from an average of five armed bank robberies almost every week, 250 graves were robbed in São Paulo last month and Molotov cocktails were thrown at the US consulate. Four hundred unemployed are now camped out in São Paulo's main park, under the windows of the State Assembly, making the Governor, Franco Montoro, regret having said that thousands of jobs would be created in the wake of last April's riots.

Not all of this, can be blamed directly on the belt-tightening measures taken to meet the demands of the IMF and Brazil's 2,000 creditor banks. But the intensifying recession of the past three years - its first stage an attempt to ward off the drastic recipes of the fund itself, the present, more acute phase, trying

actually to fulfil them - has certainly been in response to outside pressures.

Industry will produce 7 per cent less this year than last, on top of a 10 per cent fall in the previous two years. One in five factory workers have now been sacked in the big cities, and this could reach one in three by the end of next year. Giving the number of unemployed, perhaps three million, is almost meaningless, there being no unemployment benefit in Brazil. More to the point is that 900,000 people are now gathering waste paper, collecting scrap, sifting rubbish, or hawkking things in the street, in the six largest cities alone.

The building industry, first step on the ladder for the hundreds of thousands who flood to the cities each year, is at half capacity, and still shrinking. Some 45,000 building workers have been laid off in Rio so far this year, 65,000 in São Paulo.

The five-year drought which has been intensifying in the nine states of the north-east cannot be blamed on the IMF either. That its effects have become so dramatic, however, is partly the result of recent priorities aimed at integrating Brazil fully into the world economic community. This was to be done

through increasing trade, and by investing in the vast dollar-thirsty projects, so appealing to bankers, which are largely responsible for the huge debt. Social problems were expected to be automatically solved by a "filter down" process, which has not come about.

The IMF insists that subsidies for food, which undoubtedly boost inflation but also help to keep food prices down, should be eliminated. Partly as a result, food purchases are down by an average of 5 per cent, and by a third in some poor areas. Yet only a third of Brazilians have an adequate diet as it is, and 45 per cent of potential recruits called up by the armed forces have to be rejected for some physical deficiency, generally caused by malnutrition.

The deteriorating situation in the north-east, putting tremendous pressure on precarious facilities, has helped cause infant mortality rates to soar, and in Ceara State a quarter of all babies now die before they reach their first birthday.

Brazil has finally reached its second agreement with the IMF after months of agonizing negotiations. If the economy shrinks by about 5 per cent this year (a figure magnified by the 2.7 per cent annual

rise in population) things will be far tougher next. If inflation is cut by two thirds, public spending will be further squeezed.

One side effect of producing larger trading surpluses the only way by which the snowballing of the debt can be slowed, let alone reduced - means that a larger proportion of the now continually shrinking cake has to be exported. Governments in many countries reportedly consider that Brazil should be taught a lesson for the economic errors which have brought it to its present straits. But there is also a body of opinion which considers that there is no realistic prospect of a return to the sustained economic growth, which would be the solution to Third World debt.

So the heroic sacrifices now being made by Brazil will not improve a situation which depends on an upturn in trade to succeed. Those responsible for the economic errors are not those now being called on to suffer for them through starvation, higher infant mortality, a higher and more bizarre crime rate, and roaming the streets trying to turn an honest penny. It is excellent raw material for a real revolution. Do the bankers want that?

Patrick Knight

David Watt

The dangers of a Churchill posture

Margaret Thatcher's extraordinary outburst against the Soviet Union in Washington last week has attracted enough criticism to keep her happy for weeks. I say "happy" because she has got the goat of liberals all right, and I suspect there is nothing she likes better, especially if they are in her own party.

If she read Mr George Walden's attack on the speech on this page earlier this week, for instance, she will probably have been torn between emotions of outrage ("What could you expect from a man who came straight out of that awful Foreign Office on to the Tory benches in June?") and pure joy ("Well, that got to them, then").

There is no doubt, all the same, that most Conservative professionals think she made a serious political error in domestic terms, whatever the merits or demerits of the speech in the purely international context. Public opinion in this country is not "soft on communism" and they admire the Prime Minister's spirit and determination; but they are becoming genuinely frightened about East-West relations and want to know what the Government is doing to prevent "a drift to war". Mrs Thatcher's reply in Washington appeared to be "Nothing, because there is nothing to be done" - except carry a big stick and shout self-congratulatory slogans to keep our courage up. The negativism of this approach does not measure up to the seriousness of the issue, and however the Prime Minister may have sounded to American ears she sounded shrill to many British ones.

All this prompts the question - how did she get into this pickle?

Part of the answer is, of course, embedded deeply in Mrs Thatcher's political style. A tendency to tip over from resolution to shrillness is one that even her greatest admirers recognize as her political Achilles' heel. But though she is sometimes impulsive, she seldom throws political calculation entirely to the winds. And in this case a number of the rational judgments either implicit in the speech or now attributed to her by her supporters, are worth looking at with an open mind.

The first of these is the desire to reassure the Reagan administration. I have often written here that this is a perfectly respectable aim. We depend on the US for nuclear protection and if the fashionable trend in Establishment circles here is continued, we shall be even more dependent than we are already. By this I mean that if we are to reduce our dependence on battlefield and intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe, this will not just mean increasing our conventional forces at great expense, it will also entail our increased dependence on the willingness of the US President to risk annihilation on behalf of Europe by pushing the button of strategic weapons if the Russians used nuclear weapons in Europe first.

In the circumstances, it certainly behoves European politicians to indicate to US governments and Congress that we are on the same side as they are and are prepared to bear a fair share of the burdens. It may even be in the interests of Britain to be more supportive than other European countries in this respect. But that should not, and need not involve parroting whatever the current Administration line may be. For one thing, it is unnecessary. Harold Macmillan, for example, was

and was known to be the most pro-American of prime ministers but he took care to distinguish his views from those of Eisenhower or Kennedy and to exploit a nice British line in wise, slightly weary detachment much appreciated on both sides of the Atlantic.

Moreover it does not do justice to the fact that we are not in the same relation to the Soviet Union as the US. We lack the resources to accept the global responsibility of containing "Soviet expansion", even when we agree that "containment" is appropriate. We have regional interests in Europe which give us a different perspective from America's - as Mrs Thatcher herself acknowledged when she sided with Europe rather than the US in the gas pipeline affair.

Of course, it is tempting to imply 150 per cent agreement with the President, especially when you are selling him that British troops will leave Belize a lot earlier than he would like, but the danger is that unrealistic expectations are aroused by these means both in the US and in Britain and the subsequent sense of betrayal may be all the worse.

There is no point wasting time on the second calculation Mrs Thatcher is supposed to have made, that tough talking by the British Prime Minister will have some practical effect on Soviet behaviour. It is so absurd that I do not believe that the Prime Minister really entertains it herself. But what about the supposed effect on the British public? Will not this rallying call stiffen our backbones and make us less susceptible to the blandishments of neutralist propaganda? Isn't this what Churchill, in whose honour Mrs Thatcher spoke, was up to?

Here, it seems to me is the real flaw in the Prime Minister's attitude to these matters. She sees herself in the wrong heroic context. The wretched analogy with the 1930s and the appeasement of Hitler has in varying contexts misled generations after generations of politicians on both sides of the Atlantic. It was the undoing of Anthony Eden in relation to Nasser; it seduced John Kennedy and lured Lyndon Johnson to destruction, it obsessed Casper Weinberger and Ronald Reagan, and now it apparently affects Margaret Thatcher's wits as well.

The difference between the situation in the 1930s and now are legion but two are sufficient to dispose of the question:

① We, unlike the British public opinion to which Churchill was appealing, have long since accepted the nature of the threat. We have willingly paid a high economic price for our freedom for the last 34 years and according to the opinion polls are prepared to go on paying it. Mrs Thatcher may think we should pay even more, but I doubt whether any vituperation against the Soviet Union will affect the argument about Fortresses Falklands, which is where the defence expenditure shoe really pinches.

② Churchill had no responsibility in the 1930s. He was free to say what he liked and did so with the more gusto because he believed, rightly, that war was inevitable, anyway by 1936. Mrs Thatcher is Prime Minister of Britain, part of a strong military alliance with a solid public opinion behind her. She has no need of posturings and nor do we. War is not inevitable because we have deterred it. What we need now, perhaps, as Churchill might have said, is more jaw-jaw.

Philip Howard

Time is not on our side, Lady Copper

"Well, I can see it is good fun. But reviewing books is not really work, is it? Not what I call proper work?"

"Up to a point, Lady Copper. But at least there are some pretty paradoxes about the game of reviewing."

1. The Waste Paper Paradox. You may suppose that the literary critic spends all day in an armchair with his or her nose buried in the latest good book. Wrong. The publishing industry, which has the most powerful publicity machine of any after the travel and possibly the property industries, vomits out so many circulars, puffs, "personal letters" beginning "Dear Philip, I make it a practice never to write to literary editors, but in this particular instance I take in stock in ed letter no 3, Miss Smith," and assorted waste paper, that you get time to read a real book only in bed or in the bathroom. And they try to telephone you there, also.

2. The hissing serpent paradox. The famous reviews that linger in the memory are the stinkers. Can you remember any review by Dorothy Parker other than ones in which she is heaving the obituary into the quivering flesh of the author? "This is not a novel to be tossed aside lightly; it should be thrown with great force." This paradox suggests something not entirely agreeable about human nature and journalism, taking pleasure in the disasters of others. What on earth is the point of using your very limited space for book reviews on doing a dance of derision on bad books, when you could be recommending good books? The answer, Lady Copper, is that a page of fulsome honey and flowers is unreadable and unread.

What we want is constructive criticism, which sometimes seems paradoxical as a taste for pleasant combined with disapproval of blood sports.

3. The numbers paradox. The review of one book is usually better criticism and better journalism than a review of several books together. So what do you do at a time of year like this when there are more than 20 novels being published every week? Select one for a proper review

and forget about the others? Or find reviewers who can somehow manage to discuss four (five? ten?) novels intelligently and wittily in 800 words? Perhaps we should give more space to fiction. OK, Lady Copper, provided that we accept the corollary that there will be less space for serious, innovative creative (and all the other Lit Crit hurra-words) books of politics, biography, poetry, and history; not forgetting "newsy" topical books that catch the eye of the news desk and stimulate the Press Association into pouring out paperfalls of "news" evicted from the book.

4. The critical paradox. Are we in business to provide a reader service, listing as many books as possible? To write serious criticism, which will sift perceptions of the good and the bad? To write lively journalism that will keep the attention of the little old lady in Hastings; attention which is being competed for by two cans? As the *Times* proconsul said, tearing up Claude Cockburn's first dispatch from Washington and dropping it in the waste-paper-basket: "On the occasion, Cockburn, the cat was."

The answer, Lady Copper, is we have to try to do all three things, and several lesser ones.

5. The perfectionist paradox. To write a proper review of an important book, which the author may have spent a life-time writing, is a serious, rather an awesome business. One could spend a week, a month, three months, on doing it justice. Such time is not available in the hurly-burly and the little disturbances of daily journalism.

There comes a time, about 7.30pm on a Tuesday, when you must stop rewriting and polishing, and deliver the right number of words, even though they are not perfect. Perfection is not available on this side of the heavenly book room. One definition of journalism is making the best of a paradoxical job in a hurry.

There are plenty more paradoxes, Lady Copper. But I see a verger's look coming into your eyes. I think I might go and try to read a good book.



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A PATRIOT FOR LABOUR

About the great questions of principle and policy which divide his party, Mr Neil Kinnock had nothing to say in his first speech to the Labour Conference since his election as leader. His theme was unity.

"Coherent, persistent unity" was essential for victory. The enemy without could not be defeated by groups and warring factions within the party, and the defeat of the enemy was what mattered. "There must be no activity in the Labour Party that is superior to that purpose." The diagnosis was indisputable, but how is unity to be achieved convincingly, and with honour, in a party so divided as Labour is on essentials? Are principles to be swallowed for unity's sake, and if so, whose?

That question was, understandably, not even touched on. Mr Kinnock preferred to dwell on what unites the party which was sensible enough, tactically. Nothing could have been gained by trying yesterday afternoon to produce even the hint of an answer to the nuclear arms question that had so divided the conference the day before that it had again voted two ways at once. By common consent (Mr James Callaghan and Dr Gavin Strang notwithstanding) the Conference had determined to let sleeping dogs lie for the time being.

It would therefore have made

no sense for Mr Kinnock to arouse them, and the same is true of economic policy. Sooner or later these questions will have to be dealt with in substance and not simply by empty compromise. In the meantime, however, Mr Kinnock could safely concentrate on what unites all wings of the Labour Party, Mrs Thatcher's alleged attack on the welfare state.

The Conservatives would be foolish to ignore the stimulus that this could provide for Labour unity at a time when their own problems with welfare spending are becoming more difficult. Under a leader who can articulate their case as well as Mr Kinnock did yesterday, Labour could be inspired by it to relegate their other differences, particularly if the public's approval of Mrs Thatcher seemed to be declining. The Government would, however, be still more mistaken to underestimate the attraction of what Mr Kinnock has to say on this subject to a wider public. How, he demanded, could it be said that we could not afford welfare when the Government's policies drive down the investment and output which could pay for welfare?

The fallacy of an argument which ignores the damage done to competitive production by eroding money values as a result of over-borrowing by the Government should be clear

enough. Yet emotionally, Labour's argument is powerful, and when Mr Kinnock says that welfare economies are made by ministers who do not understand the needs of "real" people he wields a potentially powerful weapon. By calling into aid Churchill, who "gloried" in participating in the foundation of the welfare state, and comparing this with Mrs Thatcher's alleged attempt to terminate it, Mr Kinnock asserted that the Government's approach is mean-minded and Labour's is the true patriotism.

Yesterday he called on people outside Labour's ranks, who had never voted for it, to help defend the health service, and he spoke of the patriotism of democratic socialism, interpreted as the patriotism of peace, justice and care. It is Mr Kinnock's gift to be able to express his socialism in terms of noble aspiration rather than mean resentment, which makes him more effective than Mr Foot. The questions he has not answered are the ones that matter. But the Government is not explaining itself very well, and yesterday Mr Kinnock showed a new determination to divert attention from Labour's problems by focusing on those that embarrass Mrs Thatcher. This could provide a breathing space within which what is still the principal opposition party might get its act together.

THE PARKINSON AFFAIR

It is only legitimate to discuss the Parkinson affair because Mr Parkinson has made it so. He could have stood pat on the principle that his private life was not the concern of others beyond his family and friends. That would have been a perfectly respectable position and should have commanded respect. He did not. By making a statement in the early hours of yesterday morning he put his private life into the public domain, and once that is done, it is no longer in his power to define, let alone to control, the limits of discussion about its detail.

This is unfortunate for a number of reasons. It is unfortunate for his family and for Miss Keays's family. They have all been unnecessarily hurt beyond the distress which they would anyway have felt about the episode. That is always the sad fallout of people in public life, whose private behaviour then becomes public property, too. It is unfortunate because it has inevitably put the Prime Minister and her colleagues on the defensive, over a matter which should be of no concern to the government. It is unfortunate because it has given the public an opportunity for one of its periodic fits of false morality and hypocrisy. With luck, that opportunity will not be taken.

Was it necessary for Mr Parkinson to reveal these details about his private life? Only he can say, but if necessary, he has now done the right thing by staying at his post? One consequence of making this episode the subject of a public announcement is that it becomes legitimate to pass judgement on his behaviour as a whole.

It is undeniable that it would have been politically more convenient for the Prime Min-

ster if Mr Parkinson had resigned as a result of this announcement. She would no doubt have accepted his resignation reluctantly. The rest of his party might then have felt that though the reputation of the Government had been dented somewhat by the episode, it had been more than atoned for by such a prompt resignation from a promising member of the Prime Minister's team who after a decent interval would doubtless have been offered and felt able to accept another senior appointment.

Politically that might have been more convenient, but there was no political necessity for it. It was a balance of judgment. No doubt Mr Parkinson had to weigh the cost of resigning against the consequence of staying put. The Prime Minister is a hard political taskmaster but she is a loyal friend, particularly to fellow-politicians in personal trouble. In this case her loyalty is assisted by the fact that the episode has in no way impaired Mr Parkinson's ability to carry out his function as Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

And yet the episode leaves a bad taste in the mouth. It is not that Mr Parkinson's career prospects of very high office must now be blighted, though they are. Nor is it the invidious juxtaposition of his personal difficulties with his previous role as Chairman of the Conservative Party, which in its ethos and traditions has always articulated the merits of family life. It is not even the curious wording of Mr Parkinson's statement which hints that an offer of marriage to Miss Keays was made, only to be withdrawn.

The aftertaste comes from the unstable state of society's attitude to sexuality. We all know

only too well that, whatever society's aspirations to the contrary, life in this land is full of split homes, illegitimacy, and one-parent families. Why then does the public expect its leaders to preserve the outward forms of a morality which it no longer practises, if it ever did? In examining this instability, we must begin by overcoming any sense of our own virtues for fear of falling into vice on the other side.

There seems to be a doubt whether our existing moral concepts and the legal framework founded on them gives society adequate guidance about sex. There was a reaction against a too repressive morality. That led to a point where sexuality seemed to break through into every conceivable field where it does not belong. Yet a direct and spontaneous expression of sexuality is a natural occurrence and, as such, never ugly. It is only moral repression that seeks to make sexuality on the one hand dirty and hypocritical, or, in the reaction to that, shameless and blatant. The struggle here and the sense of uncertainty is caused by society's fear of allowing its natural instincts to develop, thereby causing some slackening in its sense of morality.

There will be the usual cant about "security". That is just an excuse for prurience in this case as in most others concerning the marital infidelities of politicians. They have been a more or less constant feature of the British political scene for as long as there have been Cabinets. Mr Parkinson has made a sad and silly blunder. His political career will suffer, his personal life has obviously suffered more. The real victims, for whom no sympathy is enough, are Mrs Parkinson and Miss Keays.

DECOMPRESSION PAINS

The transition from military to civilian rule, from dictatorship to democracy, is rarely smooth at the best of times. In Argentina, it is not the best of times. Accelerating inflation forced the union leadership to concede demands for a general strike on Tuesday, a strike that was overwhelmingly successful in turn-out but which in current economic circumstances can bring no lasting gains. A Patagonian judge has arrested a Central Bank governor, jeopardising critical negotiations of the country's foreign debt. The different branches of the armed services take different semi-public stands on this question, as on so many others. The Rattenbach report on the conduct of the Falklands War hangs over some heads, the question of responsibility for the post-1976 repression over many more. President Bignone admits to "encountering serious difficulties", and some sources close to the military even hint that he may not last out the short weeks that remain before the elections on October 30.

Argentina has strong institutions and a weak constitution. The armed forces, the political parties, the unions - even the courts - have alternated in the ascendancy. At one time soldiers have behaved as if judges did not exist, and at another, a judge behaves as if he could stop an army - or at least a central bank with a junta behind it. The disastrous policies of the last Peronist governments can only be explained by their knowledge that their span would be brief, and that it was therefore rational to make hay while the sun shone. Despite the restrictions on their activities imposed after 1976, the unions show no loss of strength, and the chiefs must follow the rank and file for fear of being swept aside. If, as we sincerely hope, elections take place at the end of this month, the vote will be high and the contest between Peronists and Radicals a closer one than in the recent past.

We have a particular interest in this process, not just the general one of welcoming an-

other return to democracy in Latin America, where that battered concept refuses to admit defeat. The differences between Great Britain and Argentina will not, of course, disappear with the return of an elected government, but new voices will be heard and to assess the weight of what they say, we will have to become more familiar with what was before last year a distant spectacle that did not much affect us. No Argentine politician will wish to go too far or too fast in restoring relations with this country, but among the Peronists as well as among the Radicals, there are figures who afford some hope for at least beginning to find ways out of the current blind impasse. We should therefore wish President Bignone luck for the remainder of his term and hope that nothing interrupts the scheduled elections. Elections are not a certain cure for Argentine ills, but there is no other possible remedy, and no other course can free the Prometheuses of the pampas from the twin torments of civilian irresponsibility and military excess.

Way to win the ideological war

From Mr G. Alan Thompson

Sir, Mrs Thatcher is right to remind us all of the global ideological struggle for the hearts and minds of men, the outcome of which is likely to determine our future.

A large part of the globe is controlled already by some form of Marxist government or military dictatorship. Many people in the Third World dislike equally the organised materialism of the East and the selfish materialism of the West, but are led to believe the former is more likely to bring about the changes they feel are needed.

Many in the West who would never join a Marxist party fail to understand the war of ideas, and assist the spread of Marxism by the way they live.

The ideological struggle will only be won when we have a superior ideology. It is not enough to talk about freedom, which is often used for purely selfish ends. A militant moral ideology which denies the existence of God can only be overcome by an ideology based on an unshakable commitment to search for and follow the will of God, living in the light of his absolute standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love.

There is clear evidence that people in different walks of life in many countries who have accepted the need for change in their own lives have found new attitudes and motives. This has led them to take constructive action which has profoundly affected the life of whole communities and sometimes of nations. Marxists who have seen that human nature can be changed have accepted this new thinking and living.

The best hope for peace in our perilous world lies neither in unilateral or multilateral disarmament but in moral and spiritual rearmament. Yours faithfully, G. ALAN THOMPSON, 45 Butterfield Road, Wheatthampstead, St Albans, Hertfordshire. October 3.

From Dr M. Biologuski
Sir, Mrs Thatcher has drawn an analogy between the Soviet Union and pre-war Germany. The analogy was apt except for one important aspect. The Nazi regime in Germany had overwhelming support from her people. The Soviet government has not.

The Russians have allowed themselves to be trapped in a secret police system of such pervasiveness and ingenuity that there is no way in which they can rid themselves of it. And I firmly believe that, given a chance, they would.

It is both unwise and unfair, therefore, to equate them with the Nazis. On the contrary, great care should be taken to differentiate between the Soviet regime and the people it enslaves. Yours faithfully, MICHAEL BIALOGUSKI, Poynings, Waterhouse Lane, Kingswood, Surrey.

Hygiene in prisons

From Dr P. A. Trafford

Sir, The Prison Medical Association welcomes the action of the Prison Governors' Association in bringing to public notice the standards of hygiene now prevailing in some penal establishments. Prison medical officers have repeatedly drawn attention to this state of affairs in their periodical hygiene reports, but little or no action has resulted.

Members of my association now hope to see some positive steps to reduce overcrowding in prisons and to improve toilet facilities, bathing arrangements, clothing exchanges, etc.

I am, etc. P. A. TRAFFORD, Chairman, Prison Medical Association, HM Prison, Cambridge Road, Bristol. September 30.

Envoy recalled

From the Ambassador of Nicaragua

Sir, May I refer to the report in *The Times* of September 30 under the heading "Envoy recalled". The Spanish Government has decided to change its Ambassador to Nicaragua. The decision to do this was taken some months ago. Contrary to your report, relations between Nicaragua and Spain are normal and very friendly.

The ETA incident in Central America is being used by the right in Spain against the Prime Minister and his Government. Yours faithfully, FRANCISCO D'ESCOTO, Ambassador, Nicaraguan Embassy, 8 Gloucester Road, SW7.

Hospital cuts

From Mr Nigel H. Harris

Sir, It is plainly sensible for organisations employing large numbers of staff to review at intervals their cost-effectiveness. In the case of hospitals, it would be negligent in the extreme if the health authorities did not regularly decide if the patients (not the staff) were receiving the highest standard of care within the limits of the available taxpayers' money.

There is little doubt that health authorities would not make the effort to obtain value for money unless they were provoked by Government policies, whilst private hospitals have no choice but to be cost-effective, or to go out of business. Public debate should concentrate on which staff can be removed without affecting the care of patients. It is tragic that the Department of Health has asked for staff cuts in hospitals across the board. I have asked before, and it is

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Distant prospect of council savings

From the Chief Executive of Merseyside County Council

Sir, How very fortunate that on the day when you published the letter from the Leader of Sefton district council (September 27) you produced a major leading article referring to common sense. The words used in your article and the thought behind them do more than enough to counter-balance what was said by the councillor.

Why doesn't Councillor Watson state in precise and not general terms where the "considerable savings" are going to come in terms of staff? Services are going to be passed to the districts. The fire service is one of them. This county council, with the objective of rationalising its service and saving money, proposed to close (and ultimately did close) a major fire station in the area. Which district council was the only one to object? Councillor Watson's Sefton.

Is it not true that when this county council was created in 1974 there emerged one chief fire officer in place of the previous eight? Is it not equally true that a passing of that service to the districts will mean the replacement of that one with five? It is hard to be confident of considerable savings when those simple facts are analysed.

Councillor Watson does not want to see the district councils obliged to take staff from the county council, as happened (with Lancashire) in 1974. So who is going to do the work inherited? The existing staff of Sefton? If so, what have they been doing for the last nine years? Waiting for the county to disintegrate so that they will have a real job?

Councillor Watson's Sefton is unique amongst the districts of Merseyside. Sefton refused to take a place on the county council's economic development committee. More recently Sefton refused a place on our tourism committee.

It was Sefton who rejected the county council's suggestion to the districts that we should work in collaboration to present a case for this area to Michael Heseltine at the start of his year in Merseyside, and particularly that we should work together to show how Government grants sometimes impacted unfairly on us all. Sefton described that as being "whining", in which they would have no part.

Which authority was it, a year later, which was leading about in the columns of the press complaining about the same system? Councillor Watson's Sefton. The record of Sefton in all these matters is one of non-co-operative, non-collaborative isolationism.

In my judgment an open inquiry into the government of metropolitan areas would be welcomed by members of all political parties on Merseyside County Council and by

us as professional officers. The only stipulation would be that that inquiry should be thorough, fair, competent and independent. It should, above all, consider the interests of the only people who really matter - the people of Merseyside.

Ask questions about that community and one of the first questions it should face is whether there really is an entity, a community, called Sefton. If not, and I believe that to be the case, a new set of questions needs to be asked and answered about what is wasteful and what is unnecessary.

Yours faithfully, R. F. O'BRIEN, Chief Executive, Merseyside County Council, PO Box 95, Metropolitan House, Old Hall Street, Liverpool. September 29.

From Mr W. A. Wiseman
Sir, I had the privilege to be the last Mayor of Bootle before that town disappeared in local government terms in the reorganisation of 1974. But the actual place that is Bootle and the community spirit will never disappear, which is more than I would say for Sefton district council, whose leader expressed in your columns (September 27) a totally unsupported bid to take over services now exercised by Merseyside County Council. Sefton has no base and hence that bid has no base.

Bootle is part of Sefton, but there would be much satisfaction locally if Bootle could revert to determining itself those of its affairs which can be provided and funded at a genuinely local level. Including as it does, for politically fraudulent reasons, towns as varied as Bootle and Southport. Sefton fails a definition test of the words "local" and "district".

Beyond the local scale we see nothing wrong, and much to the good, with the services provided by Merseyside County Council. They represent far greater value for money than we get from Sefton. I believe that areas of government are best related to established communities. Nobody can tell me that Bootle and Merseyside do not fit this bill and a new Bootle council as part of a County Council of Merseyside would command much support.

I am sure there are many other parallels to be drawn across the country where the last round of reorganisation got it wrong. The community element is one which I think should be urgently introduced into the stupidly hurried debate about local government structures.

Yours faithfully, W. A. WISEMAN, 6 Fernhill Gardens, Bootle, Merseyside. September 29.

Political funds

From Lord Underhill

Sir, Mr Michael Ivens, the Director of Aims of Industry, in his article of September 28, overlooks important legal provisions regarding the payment of the political levy and also justifies what is a travesty of democracy.

Before a trade union is allowed by law to engage in political activity there has to be a ballot of its members on the establishment of political objects with payments being made from a separate political fund. Before that takes effect, rules for the political fund must be drawn up and approved by the certification officer. Payments in respect of political activities may be made only from the political fund of the trade union.

So there are already tight legal controls on a union's political activity. But these relate solely to the establishment of a political fund. After following these legal constraints a union may decide to affiliate to a political party - up to now such affiliation has been to the Labour Party.

A decision to set up a political fund can always be changed by a rules amendment and a decision on affiliation can be changed by submission of a resolution. On various occasions I have, in the House of Lords, challenged ministers to produce any union rules which prohibit a member from tabling a rules amendment or resolution of this kind.

Of course a trade union member who does not wish to contribute to the political fund and to be affiliated to the Labour Party must be free to contract out of that process, but what Mr Ivens and Mr Tebbit are proposing goes far beyond that.

Instead of leaving the minority to dissociate themselves from any such decision what is being proposed is that the majority shall sign to say they agree with that decision.

That is a travesty of democracy and is in effect turning democracy upside down. Yours sincerely, UNDERHILL, 94 Loughton Way, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. October 1.

A Yorkshire plea

From Mr Herbert Butler

Sir, If a Yorkshireman (Mr Bryson, September 30) is concerned about "Humberdale" you can imagine what a Lancastrian feels about "Merseyside" and "Greater Manchester".

Maybe a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, but the red rose county stems from Henry II in 1168 and of all counties "time-honoured Lancaster" has more self-respect than to submit to a bunch of 1974 bureaucrats tampering with over 800 years of history.

Yours faithfully, HERBERT BUTLER, 24 Lawrie Park Avenue, Sydenham, SE26. September 30.

Lost for words

From Mr D. B. Walters

Sir, "Try to draft an unbarrable entail" used to be a standard land law problem. You cannot do it. It would indeed be unfortunate if, in rejecting *herilage* (a perfectly good law term in Scots and French for landed property and its associated rights), another technical legal expression were to be adopted, the outstanding characteristic of which is the ease with which it can be barred (broken) by the least family-minded of those who become entitled to it.

Yours etc. D. B. WALTERS, 1 Cambridge Street, Edinburgh. October 1.

Catholic doubt on teacher training

From the Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle

Sir, Sir Keith Joseph's decision (*The Times*, October 4) to end teacher training in De La Salle College of Education at Middleton, Manchester, raises at least two vital questions for the Roman Catholic community.

The first is whether we still have firm governmental support in providing Catholic teachers for Catholic schools. The Education Secretary's decision has reduced our proportion of national teacher training from the historic share of 9.3 per cent to an actual share of 8.5 per cent. Moreover, it has also reduced the North-west, with 34 per cent of our Catholic schools, to only 20 per cent of our Catholic teacher-training places. The North as a whole will have 50 per cent of our Catholic schools, but only 39 per cent of our Catholic teacher-training places.

Sir Keith has listed the changing circumstances which have led him to disregard our historic share. He does not say what, in future, will be the basis for deciding how many of our colleges will remain in business. Until he has agreed a new and firm basis for teacher-training allocation with our national representatives the future of Catholic teacher training will not be secure.

This raises the second important question of whether our national representatives will be adequately consulted before future decisions are taken. Initially, there was no adequate previous consultation about De La Salle College. After serious representations from the Catholic Bishops' Conference and the Governors, the original closure decision was reviewed.

The department has clearly considered all the points made from the very beginning before making this present final decision to close. However, in my view, the Secretary of State's freedom of choice was considerably restricted because the decisions about the future of all the other colleges had already been taken, and the new Chancellor of the Exchequer had announced further financial cuts.

Until we can be sure that our national representatives will always be consulted by the Department of Education and Science before future decisions are taken about teacher training our colleges will not have a sufficiently secure basis for their future work.

Yours sincerely, THUGH LINDSAY, Bishop of Hexham, East Denton Hall, 800 West Road, Newcastle upon Tyne. October 4.

Portmeirion hotel

From Professor Gerald Dix

Sir, On September 27 you reported that two years after it was destroyed by fire it has been decided to rebuild the hotel at Portmeirion, where Noel Coward wrote his play *Blythe Spirit* (sic).

This statement is rather misleading. The hotel at Portmeirion, which has continued in operation in a modified way since the fire of June 1981, consisted of a central building and a number of cottages. It was in one of those cottages, the Watch House, that Coward wrote *Blythe Spirit*, between one Saturday and the next. That cottage, like all the others, was undamaged and quite unaffected by the fire.

The former main building was badly damaged by the fire and has since suffered from the weather, but it was by no means "destroyed" and has for some time been re-roofed and protected from the elements. It will be good to see it in use again, as a constituent part of the village that was Sir Clough Williams-Ellis's main concern.

Yours truly, GERALD DIX, University of Liverpool, Department of Civic Design, Abercromby Square, Liverpool. September 29.

Cenotaph ceremony

From Captain Eric Lowden

Sir, Some years ago I had the privilege of laying a wreath on behalf of the Merchant Air Service. When the procession of wreath-bearers formed up inside the Home Office my colleague from the Merchant Navy and I fell in at the tail end, together with the chiefs of the Navy, Army and Air Force.

One of these very senior, very distinguished, officers was heard to comment to me in particular: "Funny how the people who did the actual fighting are left to the last."

I suspect that Mr Peter Fletcher's letter (October 3) will arouse a sympathetic response amongst many ex-servicemen of all ranks - even the most senior.

Yours faithfully, ERIC LOWDEN, 42 Burke's Road, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire. October 3.

Tangled roots

From Mrs R. Daniel

Sir, Speaking on *The World at One* (Radio 4) in reply to Sir John Hoskyns's attack on our nation's leaders, Sir John Nott said: "A country has its mainspring from its grassroots."

This statement was a great reassurance to those of us who had suspected that politicians do not always know what they are talking about.

Yours faithfully, ANGELA DANIEL, The Willows, Willow Vale, Frome, Somerset. October 3.

Investment
and
FinanceCity Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 711.4 up 3.6
FT 100: 82.07 up 0.04
FT All Share: 445.28 up 1.35
Bargains: 20.432
Datastream USM Leaders
Index: 98.17 down 0.17
New York: Dow Jones
Average: (latest) 1,257.42
up 7.22
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
Index: 9,529.97 up 38.04
Hongkong: Hang Seng
Index: 700.92 down 16.76
Amsterdam: 149.2 unchanged
Singapore: AO Index 702.9 up 0.9
Frankfurt: Commerzbank
Index: 961.90 up 10.60
Brussels: General Index
129.59 down 0.28
Paris: CAC Index: 139.8 up 0.8
Zurich: SGA General 286.2 unchanged

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.4925 up 60pts
Index 82.07 up 0.04
DM 3.85 down 0.0175
FF 11.8175 up 0.0075
Yen 347.00 down 0.4
Dollar
Index 125.7 down 0.4
DM 2.5805
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.4925
Dollar DM 2.5752
INTERNATIONAL
ECU: 583.626
SDRE: 714.686

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week
fixed 9
3 month interbank 9 1/8-9 1/4
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 1/8-9 1/4
3 month DM 5 1/4-5 1/2
3 month FF 15 1/8-15 1/2
US rates:
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9 1/4
Treasury long bond 10 1/2-10 3/4
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period September 7, to
October 4, 1983 inclusive:
9.719 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$397.25 pm \$394
close \$395.50-392.75 (\$284.75)
New York latest: \$396.80
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$407.408.5 (\$272.50-273.50)
Sovereigns (new):
\$83.94 (\$82.25-83)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interims: Barclay, Debenhams, Downhills, Holdings, Heriages (Arthur), London and Manchester Group, Lyle Shipping, F. Miller, North British Canadian Investment, Tuffin Corp., C. and W. Walker Holdings.
Finals: Courtney Pope, Insurance Corp. of Ireland, Sanderson, Murray and Elder.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

AAH Holdings, Cavendish Hotel, Jermyn Street, St James's, SW1 (noon)
Aerospace Engineering, Lord Daresbury Hotel, Warrington (noon)
Armstrong & Rhodes, Calder Vale Mills, Ravenshorpe, Dewsbury (2.00)
Amalgamated Distilled Products, Savoy Hotel, Strand, WC2 (noon)
Black (Peter), Winchester House, Old Broad Street, EC2 (12.30)
English Association Group, Satter's Hall, Fore Street, EC2 (12.30)
Fleming Enterprises Investment Trust, P&O Building, Leadenhall Street, EC3 (10.30)
Foster Group, 54 Baker Street, W1 (11.30)
Textured Jersey, Engineers Way, Wembley (noon)

NOTEBOOK

Mitchell Cotts, the international trading, transportation and engineering group, has reported a downturn in pre-tax profits from \$7.1m to \$2.3m for the year to June 30. The group said that profits from the South African and Australian businesses were the main causes of the decline.
Investors' Notebook, Page 18
● Crystalite is expected to publish the offer document supporting its £20m contested bid for Royal Worcester, the makers of Spode fine china, today. It is expected to include a profit forecast of more than £3m.
● Mr George Younger, Scottish Secretary, met Mr Robert Haslam, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, yesterday to discuss the proposed joint venture deal with US steel. Mr Younger said any deal would need government approval.

Restrictions on foreign ownership of firms will stay

Stock Exchange to ease curbs on overseas trading and commission

By Wayne Lintott

The Stock Exchange is likely to loosen the rules governing commissions and trading in overseas securities as the first step in restructuring its trading practices, Sir Nicholas Goodson, chairman, said yesterday. The deregulation would allow brokers to compete freely in the trade for overseas stocks and would let them charge what they considered competitive, he said. He also confirmed the Stock Exchange Council's and Government's opposition to any change in the rules governing foreign ownership of British stockbrokers. Overseas interests may buy only 29.9 per cent of a single member company. They may not act in concert to own totally a brokers but can own 29.9 per cent of several brokers at once. Sir Nicholas emphasized that by avoiding the court action over restrictive practices advocated by the Office of Fair

Trading, the regulatory authorities of the securities industry could better control the pace and extent of the proposed structural changes - rather than the uncontrolled changes that would have taken place under other systems. The government authorities felt the same. "Sir Nicholas said. He was referring to the deal worked out in July whereby a planned court case by the OFT was dropped by the Government if the Stock Exchange introduced voluntary changes to its structure and working practices. A general vote by the Exchange's 4,000 members will take place on Tuesday and opposition to the proposed changes is mounting within the membership. A 75 per cent majority is needed for change. Sir Nicholas gave a warning that if members voted against the Council's proposals, the Government would have to



Goodson: urging members to support changes

allow the court case to go ahead. The Stock Exchange Council has so far spent £1m advocating that it should be allowed to manage its own affairs. The Stock Exchange agreed with the Government that the would phase out fixed commissions by 1986; allow lay

members onto the Council; established a new appeals body; and introduce non-members to the appeals committee. Sir Nicholas said the new members felt that the proposals should be introduced in one go, rather than being phased in. But many members are opposed to such a proposal, fearing that it will benefit the larger firms in preference to medium and smaller ones. Sir Nicholas said that he and the Government "were well aware" of the risks involved to the Stock Exchange if members voted against the resolutions and if trading practices were then placed before the courts. Many of the larger brokers are concerned that, once fixed commissions are phased out, single capacity trading would soon break down and that strains would be placed on the compensation fund - which guarantees the debts of members that may become insolvent. Smaller companies argue that the bigger groups already monopolize institutional trading and new issues and that if fixed commissions are dismantled all at once then those practices will become even more concentrated in fewer hands.

French Dunlop put into receivership

By Derek Pain

Dunlop Holdings, the troubled tyre-making group, has severed its loss-making French connexion. Yesterday it reported that Dunlop SA, which has about 10 per cent of the French tyre market and employs 6,000, has gone into receivership. This comes two weeks after Dunlop announced the controversial £82m sale of the bulk of its British tyre operations to Sumitomo, the Japanese group. Dunlop's French business, with five factories, has been deep in the red for more than five years. Losses since 1977 were £60m and in the first nine months of this year a further £18m was lost. "The financial position of Dunlop SA has weakened to the extent of requiring additional permanent capital to enable it to continue to trade" Dunlop said. "As the rate of Dunlop SA's trading losses is not abating, the parent company is not prepared to provide any additional capital to Dunlop SA". Dunlop has apparently tried to sell its French business to other tyre-makers. But with losses piling up, there were no takers. The French Government has, apparently, turned a deaf ear to any pleas from the British group. Just how much Dunlop will be forced to write off because of the French collapse is not clear. But the group will have the

Fraser: losses in France reach £78m

satisfaction of immediately stemming its trading losses from this source. The receivership also means that it will not be responsible for redundancy payments to its French workforce. When Sir Campbell Fraser, Dunlop's chairman, announced the sale to the Japanese last month, he said that the future of the five French factories was under "active consideration". "Dunlop SA was excluded for the Sumitomo sale because, many observers believe, the Japanese group was not prepared to shoulder the losses being incurred. But Sumitomo is acquiring much of the rest of the Dunlop tyre business in this country and on the Continent. The Dunlop-Sumitomo deal is still subject to final contract. It the takeover goes through - and it has already run into fierce trade union and some shareholder resistance - it will be phased over the 15 months to end-1984. It is thought that the sale to Sumitomo met with the full approval of Dunlop's Malaysian shareholders.

Dow up in active trading

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - On the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, shares paused after a sharp initial rise. The Dow Jones Industrial average was about three points up at 1,253, after slipping from a gain of more than five points. The Transportation Index was up by more than three points to 381. Advances were 2-to-1 ahead of declines and trading was active. International Business Machines was up 1/4 at 131 1/4.

WALL STREET

General Motors up 1/4 to 75 1/2, but General Electric was off 1/2 to 55 1/2. Market down 1/2 at 99 1/2. Minnesota Mining up 1/2 to 86 1/2. Exxon, unchanged at 36 1/2. Digital Equipment, up 1/4 to 103 1/2. UAL up 1/4 to 30 1/2. AMR up 1/4 to 30 1/2 and Telenet, down 1/4 to 16 1/4. General Dynamics was 55 1/2, up 1/4. Citicorp 35, up 1/4. Honeywell, 12 1/2, Boeing, 41 1/2, up 1/4.

Australia reassures investors

By Michael Priest

Australia's Labour Government set out yesterday to reassure actual and potential foreign investors when Mr Paul Keating, the Treasurer, denied that major changes in foreign investment policy were contemplated. He said that an improvement in the economy was likely in 1983/4. Speaking at a lunch given by the Australia and New Zealand

Trade Advisory Committee, Mr Keating said: "The prospects for a sustainable economic recovery in Australia are better than for some time. The forecast that gross domestic product would grow by 6 per cent in the fiscal year 1983/4, compared with a contraction of 2 per cent in the previous fiscal year. Inflation would fall to 7.5 per cent, he said.

Foreign investment policy was being reviewed, Mr Keating said. But he stressed that the main emphasis of the review would be on continuity. Of 542 proposals presented to the Foreign Investment Review Board from the time the Government took office to September 6, 501 had been approved.

Telecommunications group sets up in Britain
System X faces Canadian threat

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

Northern Telecom, the Canadian telecommunications company, is to establish a major manufacturing and research presence in Britain. It plans to win some of British Telecom's orders for public telephone exchanges from established British suppliers. Mr Walter Light, chief executive of Northern Telecom, said in London yesterday that the company would recruit about 220 people, mainly highly skilled engineers, within a year. Most will work at Hemel Hempstead, the Hertfordshire manufacturing and product-development centre, but 70 will be employed at a new research laboratory near Maidenhead, Kent. The immediate capital investment will be about £6m. Mr Light said that he expected sales to reach £200m a year, with the British workforce up to 2,500 by 1988. But he said that level of growth would depend on the company's selling public telephone exchanges on a significant scale to British Telecom. The market is "now dominated by GEC, Plessey and Standard Telephones and Cables. A British subsidiary is being set up as the vehicle for the company's expansion. Its establishment, Mr Light said, was prompted directly by the government's "liberalization" policy, opening the telecommunications market to new suppliers. Northern Telecom intends, in

a plan that will be most provocative to the established British manufacturers, to try to sell its large DMS switches as an alternative to System X, the digital exchange made by GEC and Plessey, on which British Telecom is relying to take its telephone network into the next century. Mr Light said that Northern Telecom had not yet made an approach to British Telecom. The company had also not received any financial assistance or other commitments from the Government. Northern Telecom already has a licensing agreement with GEC under which the British company manufactures and sells a version of its SL-1 private exchange

Successful launch for Spurs
Parkinson overrules OFT on Dalgety

By Jeremy Warner

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, yesterday overturned the recommendation of the Director General of Fair Trading and allowed Dalgety's proposed £42m purchase of the agricultural services division of the Ranks Hovis McDougall to go ahead. The Director General, Sir Gordon Borrie, had recommended that the deal be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Mr Parkinson's decision appears to fly in the face of his statement in June that he would as far as possible follow Sir Gordon's advice in mergers policy. The statement followed a series of controversial decisions made by Mr Parkinson's predecessor, Lord Cockfield. The Ministry of Agriculture appears to have been the driving force in the decision not to refer the merger. It argued that the potential detriment to competition in the compound animal feed market would not be great because of the number of other large companies operating in the sector and the significant number of smaller companies offering local services. It is also believed that Ranks Hovis McDougall argued powerfully that it should be allowed to dispose of animal feeds so as to free resources for the modernization of its loss-making bakery division. The merger will create the second largest animal feeds company in Britain after BOCM Silcock.

Insolvency reform on way

The Department of Trade and Industry confirmed yesterday that a White Paper on insolvency law reform is to be published in the New Year. Legislation is expected to follow in 1984-85. Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Trade and Industry Secretary, has told Sir Kenneth Cork that the Government intends to act on the Cork Committee's findings which it has been considering since last year.

Swire shares flout Hongkong trend

By John Lawless

Swire Pacific emerged yesterday as one Hongkong share which was rising against the trend. It surfaced from among leading Hongkong shares which recorded small losses - as the Hang Seng Index drifted down 16.76 to end at 700.92 - as the only one which posted a gain. Analysts in London warned against reading too much into the 10 cents rise in Swire Pacific A shares, which took them to HK\$11.50. But they admitted that there are plenty of investors who are tempted to buy but too nervous to do so. "There is no logic to what is happening on the Hongkong market at the moment," one said. "But if you look at the business facts, Swire Pacific is a quality share in the bargain basement." The reasons are obvious: the diversified group owns Cathay Pacific, an expanding airline which doubled its profits in the last half-year, reported in September - and which is

generating substantial foreign earnings worth more and more as the Hongkong dollar drops. Even though Cathay displaced Swire Pacific's Properties as the group's largest profit contributor, the latter - with still much in demand upper middle class apartments, new commercial and industrial interests - reported a 19 per cent profit rise. Interim profits overall more than doubled at HK\$435m, with those for the full year forecast to be "significantly higher" than in 1982. The manufacturing sector also looks good, because of the colony's export boom. But investors would find it difficult to buy even if they wanted to because so many of the shares are held by the large trading companies. Winsor Industrial was nominated as a potentially very good buy. There is genuine interest in buying Hongkong shares, and they were trading at a slight premium in London.

Telecom wants debts written off

By Jonathan Davis
Financial Correspondent

British Telecom's capital structure will be a vital factor in the success of failure of the corporation's flotation on the stock market next year, Sir George Jefferson, the chairman, said yesterday. Speaking at a London Press Club lunch, Sir George said he would be pressing for a favourable settlement of the corporation's balance sheet problems in negotiations with the Government about the form in which British Telecom starts life as a private sector company. "I want to have a capital structure that enables us to look like an attractive stock in the market place, not a second class asset," he said. Only in this way would British Telecom be able to raise sufficient capital to fund the heavy investment programme needed to expand and modernize Britain's telecommunications network in the next decade. Other key factors that would determine the success of the record £400m flotation, Sir George said, were the terms of British Telecom's operating



Jefferson: capital structure a vital factor

Sir George expressed concern that pressure group influence could lead to amendments which might damage the corporation's prospects. "The Government could finish up in its efforts to satisfy every pressure group with a licence, regulatory framework and capital structure that does not create an environment in which British Telecom can be a viable and attractive beast," he said. The chairman's words confirm that the corporation is keen to come to the stock market with a rating more akin to that of a glamour technology stock than a dull public utility. In its negotiations with ministers at the Department of Industry, British Telecom is pressing for the Government to write off much of its debt and also wants to be rid of a £130m pension fund liability dating back to its incorporation. Referring to a campaign against privatization, Sir George said that British Telecom's employees were experiencing a revolutionary rate of change in their business. But it was foolish to resist "Canute-like" the changes that were already happening.

City Editor's Comment

Why the Bank has to be cautious

Yesterday's mild rally in sterling on the foreign exchanges is welcome if not yet totally convincing. It vindicates the Bank of England's smoothing operation after the half-point cut in bank base rates.

Yet the market's unhelpful attitude was a shot across the bows, a warning that dealers will be looking at any British Government action that seems to cast doubt on its anti-inflationary programme and at any changes in interest rates that put us too far out of line with the United States. There, after all, enhanced expectations of inflation next year are still lower than the 7 per cent peak many expect here.

The course of interest rates in the US remains a mystery. Recent US money supply figures will not have caused any alarm, but the stockbroking firm Simon & Coates suggests that the Federal Reserve will pay more attention to the relationship between banks' excess free reserves and their borrowings at the Fed's discount window.

If borrowings are higher on balance, today's 11 per cent prime lending rates are likely to continue.

The latest figures showed net borrowings of \$113m, not suggesting any immediate cause for interest rate cuts across the Atlantic.

The brokers argue that any improvement in prospects for the expected US budget deficit are marginal. On that basis, a half-point cut in American interest rates may be the best hope for the autumn.

This would not leave the Bank of England much room to manoeuvre, and it helps to explain the bank's desire to dampen expectations of further quick cuts here.

Overhanging the whole process is the presumption that the dollar will have to come down sooner or later to reflect trade realities as

the presidential election looms. On past behaviour, the dollar will then drag the pound down relative to third currencies. That would be the time when we would really be in danger of importing inflation via commodity prices.

Uncertainty on mergers

On the face of it, Mr Cecil Parkinson has again recked the merger boat by rejecting the recommendation of the director general of Fair Trading that the takeover by Dalgety of Ranks Hovis McDougall's animal feed business should be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

No sooner had the new trade team taken over than they let it be known that they would avoid the cavalier treatment of merger decisions by the director general and the commission itself which had characterized the reign of their predecessors.

Within days, it seemed, Mr Parkinson moved to quash the director general's action against the Restrictive Trade Practices Act. So the new good intentions were repeated. Now another of the director general's decisions has gone by the board.

It would be silly to make too much of this. The Dalgety deal was by no means an open and shut case for referral. It doubled Dalgety's market share to 16 per cent but there are still plenty of small companies in the business and the barriers to entry are not, it seems, insurmountable.

It might be a good idea for the commission to look at this whole market, but had both the director general and the Secretary of State let the deal through on the nod, few eyebrows would have been raised.

But Mr Parkinson rightly reacted to disquiet over uncertainty over merger policy.

His aim is right. But the exceptions from his self-imposed regimen add to the uncertainty.

HOLT LLOYD
International plc

Interim Profits Double

	28 weeks ending 10.9.83 £000	28 weeks ending 11.9.82 £000	Year to 26.2.83 £000
Group external sales	28,701	26,889	52,872
Trading profits	2,533	1,497	2,871
Pre-tax profits	2,176	1,067	2,061
Earnings per share	3.3p	0.6p	1.1p
Interim dividend	1.5p	1.5p	3.17p

Summary of Chairman's Statement

- Pre-tax profits increase 104%.
- U.K. Division shows marked recovery.
- Overseas sales 12% up.
- Progress expected to continue.

Holt Lloyd International plc, Lloyds House, Alderley Road, Wilmshurst, Cheshire SK9 1QT

WATMOUGHS (HOLDINGS) PLC

Interim results for the six months to 30 June 1983

PROFIT BEFORE TAX UP 10%
£748,000 (1982: £680,000)

GROUP TURNOVER UP 6%
£10,203 million (1982: £9,637 million)

INTERIM DIVIDEND 1.7p PER SHARE
Rate maintained on share capital increased by 1 for 5 scrip issue

New contracts being developed. Higher volume obtained in mail order printing, magazine production and security printing. Progress achieved in carton manufacturing.

Interim report available from the Secretary,
Idle, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD10 8NL



CANADIAN OVERSEAS PACKAGING INDUSTRIES LIMITED

(Incorporated in Canada)

PRELIMINARY EARNINGS ANNOUNCEMENT

Audited results for the year to 30th June, 1983
(All funds expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	1982/83	1981/82
Earnings before Taxation	20,120,622	19,786,410
Taxation	4,865,439	4,180,010
Earnings after Taxation	15,255,183	15,606,400
Less: Minority Interests	176,669	169,736
	15,078,514	15,436,664
Add: Gain on sale of Investments	405,845	481,222
	15,484,359	15,917,886
Extraordinary Item (See paragraph no. 2)	1,035,000	—
	14,449,359	15,917,886
Dividend Provision	5,097,656	4,570,312
	C\$ 9,351,703	C\$ 11,327,574

- The Directors today declared a dividend on the 17,578,125 Common Shares N.V., payable to Shareholders registered at the close of business on 18th November 1983 at the rate of 29 cents (Canadian currency) per share. The comparative figure for 1982 was 26 cents per share. The dividend payment date is 15th December 1983.
- Under Extraordinary Item a provision has been made in full for a potential write-down which has arisen in Trinidad since the financial year end. The Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1983, together with the Notice of the Twenty-second Annual Meeting will be posted to Shareholders on the 27th October, 1983 with the usual press announcements appearing the same day. The Twenty-second Annual Meeting will be held on 28th November, 1983. Full details will be circulated with the Notice of the Meeting.

By Order of the Board, M. C. Johnston, O.C., Director and Secretary
6th October 1983
P.O. Box 7288, Postal Station 'X',
Saint John, New Brunswick, CANADA E2L 4S6.

Friedland Daggart Group PLC

Tender offer by the Company to purchase approximately 15 per cent. of its Ordinary shares at a price between 150p and 200p per share

A tender offer enabling shareholders to tender their shares either directly to the Company ("off-market") or through The Stock Exchange ("on-market") will open today, Friday 7th October, 1983 and close at 3.30 p.m. on Friday, 21st October, 1983. The terms of the tender offer and the action that shareholders should take if they wish to tender some or all of their shares are set out below.

Terms of the tender offer

- Shareholders are invited to tender at a price within the range of a minimum of 150p per share and a maximum of 200p per share inclusive.
- The maximum number of shares for which the Company will accept tenders is 924,807 (approximately 15 per cent. of the present issued Ordinary share capital). Shareholders will be able to tender all or some of their shares, but if more than 924,807 shares are tendered, tenders may be scaled down, balloted or rejected as explained in paragraph (iv) below.
- If tenders representing less than 1 per cent. of the voting rights attached to the Company's Ordinary shares (being 61,248 Ordinary shares) are received the tender offer will be void.
- If the number of shares tendered for sale is more than 924,807, the striking price (being the price that the Company will pay) will be the lowest price at which the number of shares sought (i.e. 924,807) is met and all shareholders who tender at or below the striking price will receive that price (subject to the provisions of paragraph (x) below). If necessary, tenders made at the striking price will be scaled down pro rata or balloted. No tenders at above the striking price will be accepted.
- If the number of shares tendered for sale is less than 924,807, tendering shareholders will receive the maximum price of 200p per share.
- All tenders lodged by shareholders or by their agents will be irrevocable.
- All tenders lodged to shareholders to tender a proportion of their shares on-market and a proportion off-market.
- The tender offer will open on 7th October, 1983, and will close at 3.30 p.m. on 21st October, 1983. The on-market tender will be conducted by The Stock Exchange and the off-market tender will be conducted by a representative of the Company. Upon closing, dealings in the Company's shares will be temporarily suspended, the results of both tenders will be amalgamated and a common striking price will be determined by The Stock Exchange and the representative of the Company by reference to both on- and off-market tenders. The decisions of The Stock Exchange and the Company's representative as to the striking price and as to which shares have been successfully tendered shall be conclusive and binding on all shareholders whether they have tendered on- or off-market.
- At 9.30 a.m. on the first business day following the determination by The Stock Exchange and the representative of the Company as to which shares have been successfully tendered at or below the striking price, dealings in the Company's shares will resume and sales will be effected through The Stock Exchange of those shares which have been successfully tendered on-market. It is emphasized that the terms of such on-market sales may in no circumstances be subsequently varied: nor will such sales or the settlement thereof be conditional on the approval of off-market purchase contracts.
- Sales resulting from successful on-market tenders will be for normal Stock Exchange Account Settlement on 7th November, 1983, being the settlement day for the Account ending on 28th October, 1983. Shareholders who have successfully tendered on-market will therefore receive their proceeds of sale (less normal dealing expenses) through their stockbroker or other agent in the usual way once they have provided a valid share certificate and signed the appropriate transfer form. The normal Stock Exchange rules for Account Settlement will apply and buying-in may therefore take place in the event of late delivery of shares.
- Successful off-market tenders will be subject to specific approval by shareholders in Extraordinary General Meeting to be held on 21st November, 1983. Upon such approval being obtained the proceeds of sale will be paid on 23rd November, 1983 to those shareholders who have successfully tendered off-market and provided a valid share certificate.

Taxation

The taxation consequences for shareholders depend upon the method which they employ to tender their shares as well as on their own circumstances. All shareholders are strongly recommended to consult their professional advisers before tendering their shares.

On-market tenders

Shareholders who wish to tender all or part of their shares through The Stock Exchange should instruct their stockbroker, bank manager or other professional adviser accordingly, indicating the number of shares to be tendered and the price or prices at which such shares should be tendered. Sales resulting from successful tenders of shares on-market will be subject to normal Stock Exchange sale commissions, expenses and procedures for settlement. Shareholders should not use the off-market form of tender for tendering shares on-market.

Off-market tenders

A form of tender for those shareholders who wish to tender all or part of their shares off-market is available from the Company's Registrars, Ravensbourne Registration Services Ltd., 145 Leadenhall Street, London EC3 4QT; it contains instructions for lodgement which should be read carefully.

Closing date

The tender offer will close at 3.30 p.m. on Friday, 21st October, 1983. It is expected that an announcement of the results of the tender offer will be made by 9.30 a.m. on Monday, 24th October, 1983.

7th October, 1983

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest

Pioneer policy to protect investors

While London's commodity markets - not helped by the London Metal Exchange's unilateral declaration of independence - struggle to contrive investor protection schemes able to ward off demands for statutory regulation, a small investment management firm has produced the first comprehensive investor insurance policy.

Broad Court Investment Management, which started trading at the end of last year, has only 120 clients and looks after about £500,000. But its plan could point the way for the industry as a whole, and certainly should be applicable to any reputable fund manager.

The Broad Court plan insures all clients of its syndicate against the failure of either itself or brokers employed by Broad Court to repay any monies owned or insured.

The policy is offered by Lowndes Lambert, one of the country's biggest insurance brokers, and covers the investment in the syndicate at the last valuation date, plus 10 per cent of that amount, all funds deposited with the broker and/or the manager, and all interest accrued on such deposits.

For this the investor pays a premium of 1 per cent a year of the value of his holding in the Broad Court syndicate. In practice, the client pays each month 1/10 per cent of the value of his holding at the last valuation date. Broad Court has already paid the initial year's premium, so the investor is

fully insured from the moment of joining the syndicate.

The advantages of this scheme over segregated funds or trust funds is that no recourse to the courts should be necessary. In both the former cases the legal position is largely untested.

There is no obvious reason why other commodity investment firms should not offer similar services. Or perhaps the prospective Futures Brokers' Association - if it ever materializes - would consider an insurance plan for the entire industry?

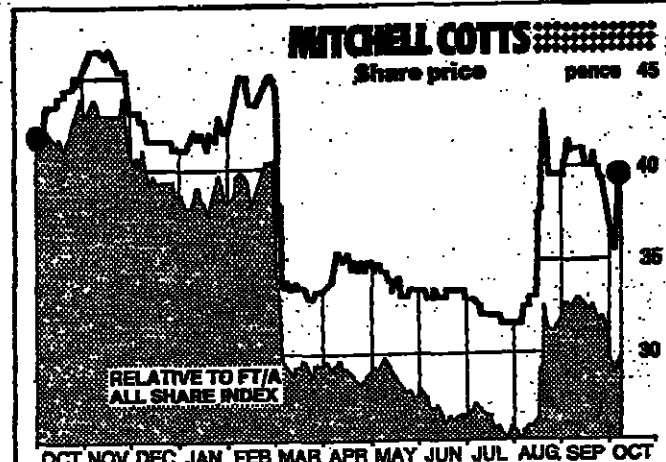
Mitchell Cotts

Mitchell Cotts
Year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £7.3m (£9.7m)
Stated earnings 4.49p (4.40p)
Turnover £405m (£387m)
Net final dividend 2.12p making 3.52p (same)
Share price 39.5p
Dividend payable 7.11.83

A sharp downturn in South African and Australian operations has dented the 1983 results from Mitchell Cotts. The figures for the year to June 30 from the international trading, transportation and engineering group show that pretax profits have fallen from £9.7m in 1982 to £7.3m.

The profits contribution from South Africa fell from £8.3m a year ago to £3.5m, while the Americas and Australasia were down from a tiny contribution of £3,000 to a loss of £804,000.

The problem in these areas largely came from recession in



local economies, although the drought in South Africa has also affected mining and contracting areas.

The group's European operations are faring well and helping to counter problems elsewhere. Profits from the British contract haulage, specialist chemicals and engineering business have held up strongly, rising from £4.2m to £5.9m.

More than 60 per cent of group profits now come from Europe. The shift in emphasis will continue into the current year as the group lessens its exposure in South Africa and the rest of Africa.

The British operations in particular will be expanded to take advantage of a corporation tax position which means that up to 29m of profits can be earned in Britain tax-free.

Mitchell Cotts is aiming for a

repeat of 1982 group pretax profits of £9.7m this year and is on course for British profits of £9m in two years. At 39.5p the shares are well off their peak of 46.5p for the past year and offer a strong yield of 13.09 per cent. They sell on a price/earnings ratio of 8.1.

Austin Reed

AUSTIN REED
28 weeks to 13.8.83
Pretax profit £1.1m (£830,000)
Stated earnings 3.8p (3.1p)
Turnover £17.4m (£15.4m)
Net interim dividend 1.5p (1p)
Share price 153p, unchanged.

Austin Reed is the second retailer this week to show that the boom in consumer spending is at last feeding through to the clothes shops rather than staying with the durable goods stores.

Prospects are good for the second half although results will have to stand comparison with last year's exceptionally strong final quarter.

Spear & Jackson recovers

By Jeremy Warner

A programme of cost reductions has succeeded in returning the garden tool manufacturer Spear & Jackson International to profit.

In the first half of the year the group made pretax profits of £387,000 against losses over the comparable period of £54,000. At least as good and possibly a lot better is expected for the second half. Last year the group lost £1.8m before tax.

But for the cost of launching new products, first half profits would have been almost double. The group has launched a range

Spear & Jackson International
Half-year to 2.7.83
Pretax profit £387,000 (loss £54,000)
Stated earnings 4p (loss 15.7p)
Turnover £16.5m (£15.5m)
Net interim dividend 1.75p (1p)
Share price 108 1/2p

of Swedish lawn mowers and a new lawn fertiliser under the "Flourish" brand name.

Mr Leonard Grosbard, managing director, believes fertilisers could emerge as the group's most important source of profits. The results, he said,

could mark the beginning of a long period of growth for the company.

Borrowings have been reduced from £2.8m to £2.1m, lowering gearing from 30 per cent to 22 per cent. Sales per employee are up 22.7 per cent while payroll costs have come down from 33.8 per cent of sales to 30.9 per cent.

The UK cutting tools division was the major problem in 1982 but it returned to break-even during the second quarter. The French cutting tools company is just breaking even.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in £'s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per cwt. - all in US \$ per metric ton.

RUSSIAN
New 789-77
Old 789-77
Latex 789-77
Cocoa 789-77
Sugar 789-77
Coffee 789-77

Time: Uncertain.

SUGAR
New 178-10
Old 178-10
Latex 178-10
Cocoa 178-10
Sugar 178-10
Coffee 178-10

Time: Uncertain.

COFFEE
New 189-60
Old 189-60
Latex 189-60
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Coffee 189-60

Time: Uncertain.

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Time: Uncertain.

WALL STREET

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

Unofficial prices. Prices in pounds per metric ton. Silver in pounds per ounce. Tin in pounds per cwt. Lead in pounds per cwt. Zinc in pounds per cwt. Nickel in pounds per cwt. Copper in pounds per cwt. Aluminium in pounds per cwt. Magnesium in pounds per cwt. Titanium in pounds per cwt. Vanadium in pounds per cwt. Manganese in pounds per cwt. Chromium in pounds per cwt. Molybdenum in pounds per cwt. Cobalt in pounds per cwt. Niobium in pounds per cwt. Tantalum in pounds per cwt. Zirconium in pounds per cwt. Hafnium in pounds per cwt. Rhenium in pounds per cwt. Iridium in pounds per cwt. Platinum in pounds per cwt. Gold in pounds per ounce.

Time: Uncertain.

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Time: Uncertain.

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Old

The secretive Barclays prepare for Ellerman

Channel 4 regularly. That is why we must advertise in the press."

The ITCA is in the process of selecting an agency for a £500,000 image-building and

TV tonic: some of the independent companies' recent advertisements

"We shall be selecting three programmes this autumn on behalf of the ITCA and we shall advertise to the public, either through press, radio or posters. We are becoming more aggressive in our promotion."

The campaign has been much admired within the advertising business and has won several awards, until there is a widespread feeling that it is actually aimed more at advertising men than at the general public. Advertisers have complained for several years that ITV does too little to promote its

Reaching the unconverted is a particular problem for Channel 4, which with only a 5 per cent share of the audience cannot rely on on-air promotion to build audiences, even when they are also shown on ITV.

Miss Sue Stoessl, Channel 4's head of marketing, says: "We have to bring our programmes to the attention of people who are not watching. ITV or

That was a one-off programme, which did not have a chance to build an audience, as *The Winds of War* did in some areas.

Up to 1980 the Barclays had been involved with a number of other London hotels, among them Hyde Park North (sold in 1971) and the Senator (sold in the mid-seventies). The Cado-

By the end of February, through the North operation, the Barclays had tendered

What the secretive brothers will make of Ellerman remains far from clear. But they have survived in the difficult world of property. Their public shyness, according to one executive with them for a time, veils qualities that include straightforward dealing with individuals and an accessibility within the company.

Derek Harris

1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	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A SPORTING DECISION THAT WILL BENEFIT RACING

Sun Princess to run again next season

By Michael Seely

Sun Princess is to remain in training next season and will start the Coronation Cup, the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes and the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe as her main objectives. Dick Hern, her trainer, said at York yesterday: "Simon Weinstock may have been misquoted at Longchamp. This news is very good for me. People want to see the stars in action."

Major Hern is right. Sun Princess's heroic fight against All Along in the Arc was one of the most exciting features of an enthralling race. This great trainer has surpassed himself in his handling of the Oaks and St Leger winners, who were still fit and fresh enough to give the best performance of her career against last Sunday's international field.

Sun Princess is owned in partnership by Sir Michael Sobell and his son-in-law, Lord Weinstock. The latter has been in Ireland. The filly's sporting owner-breeders must be congratulated on this decision.

Full credit must also go to Lord Weinstock's son, Simon, for his immediate post-race comment at Longchamp that Sun Princess's race in the St Leger had done her no harm at all. It took a man of judgment and courage to have recognized the truth so quickly after such a disappointing reverse.

The family have now come so close to winning the Arc on four occasions, with Homeric, Troy and La-Mana-Mou, as well as with Sun Princess. And it is good to hear that they will be attempting to make it fifth time lucky in 1984.

At York yesterday Topham's Taverners once again proved the value of the theory of following horses in form at this time of the year when winning the Little-Don Handicap. And at Ascot today both Alnood and Deutschmark also look to have

good chances of defying penalties for recent victories. Alnood runs in the Tankerville Nursery and Deutschmark in the Buntingford Stakes.

Alnood was a heavily backed favourite before winning the Buntingford Farm Nursery, of Tullymore, at Haydock last Saturday. Previously Sheikh Mohammed's Habitat colt had shown immense promise for the future when running Gold and Ivory to two lengths at Goodwood.

His conqueror certainly underlined the merit of that form when defeating Roussillon and Trojan Farm in the Royal Lodge Stakes at Ascot. And Alnood was also impressive when winning by three lengths in a fast time on the Lancashire track.

Similarly, recent running suggests that Deutschmark will win the mile and a half handicap. Geoffrey Wragg's overachieving three-year-old has cost punters a small fortune this season, notably when heavily backed to win the Cecil Fraill Handicap at Haydock in May. But Deutschmark came good in an uncertain fashion at Newmarket last week.

On Hongkong day at York the best bet should be Miami Prince in the Shatin Nursery Handicap. At Nottingham early last week Paul Cole's promoted selling plate had no difficulty in defying a 10lb penalty for an earlier success when beating 17 rivals by three lengths.

The finish of the Hongkong Marlboro Cup may be fought out between Major Don and Lion City. At the Ascot September meeting Lion City excelled himself when sprinting home three lengths ahead of Worthingworth. Two afterwards later that tough and consistent Yorkshire-trained handicapper, Major Don had also shown himself to be on the upgrade when running Never So Bold to a length and a half.

Ascot

Total: Double 3.5, 4.10. Treble: 2.30, 3.4, 4.40.
Draw no advantage.

[Television: (BBC1) 2.30, 3.5 and 3.40 races]

2.0 WYNDHAM HANDICAP (25.398: 2m) (10 runners)

102 004848 SPRIN OF A CORN (K Henson) A Moore 5-7-7 B House 9
103 010120 SPIN OF A CORN (K Henson) A Moore 5-7-7 B House 9
104 101242 LUCKY VIK (J Christensen) R Head 4-5-5 J Mercer 6
105 004040 DONALD PRINCE (C J McDonnell) P Kellaway 7-3-4 G Kay 6
106 004040 DONALD PRINCE (C J McDonnell) P Kellaway 7-3-4 G Kay 6
107 010120 SPRIN OF A CORN (K Henson) A Moore 5-7-7 B House 9
108 004040 DONALD PRINCE (C J McDonnell) P Kellaway 7-3-4 G Kay 6
109 004040 DONALD PRINCE (C J McDonnell) P Kellaway 7-3-4 G Kay 6
110 004040 DONALD PRINCE (C J McDonnell) P Kellaway 7-3-4 G Kay 6
111 004040 DONALD PRINCE (C J McDonnell) P Kellaway 7-3-4 G Kay 6
112 004040 DONALD PRINCE (C J McDonnell) P Kellaway 7-3-4 G Kay 6

2.30 DUKE OF EDINBURGH STAKES (2-4-0: £5,517: 6f) (7)

202 2 SPADED TO RUN (R Burrell) B Hills 5-8-7 W R Swinburn 7
203 004040 DONALD PRINCE (C J McDonnell) P Kellaway 7-3-4 G Kay 6
204 004040 DONALD PRINCE (C J McDonnell) P Kellaway 7-3-4 G Kay 6
205 004040 DONALD PRINCE (C J McDonnell) P Kellaway 7-3-4 G Kay 6
206 004040 DONALD PRINCE (C J McDonnell) P Kellaway 7-3-4 G Kay 6
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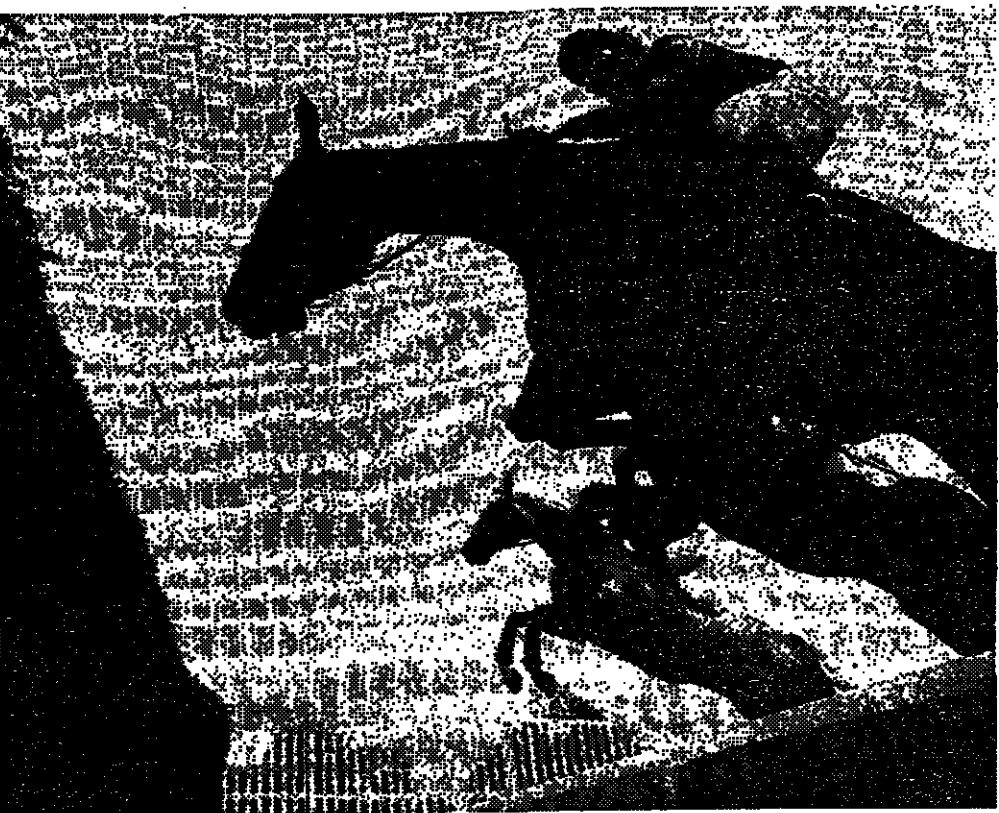
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The airborne division taking off at Cheltenham yesterday

Francome arrives on time

By John Karter

Million dollar yearlings and the hard commercialism of the Flat season were away at Cheltenham yesterday. John Francome and Co worked their particular brand of magic against the marvellously picturesque backdrop of the Cotswolds. National Hunt racing may be the poor relation of the Flat in fiscal terms, and as such is buried away by the media while the other business runs its course, but in terms of pure sporting pleasure there was no doubt where the riches lay.

Watching Francome produce a performance of typical brilliance on the former turfway Grange in the opening Gotherington Novices Hurdle was surely with the entrance money to the Gloucestershire course in itself. When Gringo, who once had the distinction of finishing third in the 199000 guineas purchase was never far behind the leaders and when Richard Rowe asked him to go and win his race, the response must have even amazed him. Kalamont went past the rest like a greyhound past an ageing St Bernard, and Rowe had so much in hand on the run-in that he almost felt off looking round at his rivals.

To stop Gringo doing the same himself in future, Nicky Henderson, the trainer, fixed the gelding with a

cross noseband and also tied down his tongue yesterday. It worked and Francome rode him with such sympathy and judgment that Gringo could hardly have known he had a race. Francome allowed Gringo to trail well behind early on, brought him with a perfectly timed run on the outside to hit the front at the last hurdle and then allowed the horse to coast home in front of his fractious driven rivals.

If Gringo's win was easy, then that of Kalamont in the second division of the Gotherington was simply itself. Having his first race over jumps, Josh Gifford's 19,000 guineas purchase was never far behind the leaders and when Richard Rowe asked him to go and win his race, the response must have even amazed him. Kalamont went past the rest like a greyhound past an ageing St Bernard, and Rowe had so much in hand on the run-in that he almost felt off looking round at his rivals.

Both Rowe and Gifford take Kalamont very highly indeed. He will be kept to small races for the

time being to gain experience, but will definitely be back at Cheltenham for one of the rich plants at the Festival meeting in March.

John O'Neill, who is doing a "Kalamont" on his fellow jockeys at the head of the rider's table, present, survived a heavy fall from Father Delaney in the Cirencester Handicap Steeplechase with little more than a shaking. However, he had earlier been in danger of suffering a far greater blow - to his pride - when almost throwing away the Stud Challenge Cup on Fountains. The six-year-old last year's champion of the cup, but O'Neill failed to notice the furious finish of Restless Shot and eased his mount almost to a walk.

Forces just held on (many thought that it was much closer than the half a length verdict suggested), but the winning post had been a few yards further on, O'Neill would have had a lot of explaining to do to Bill McChie, a Scottish permit-holder who had sent the horse on a 500 miles plus round trip from Lochmaben near Dumfries Scotland.

Rusticaro offspring again in demand

From Simon O'Loughlin Kill, Co. Kildare

The offspring of Rusticaro are popular at the time of the Irish National Yearling Sales this week. After a son of the young Caro stallion had made top price on 190,000 Irish guineas (about £164,000) the previous day, the British Bloodstock Agency (Ireland) went to 160,000 Irish guineas (£136,000) yesterday to secure one of the best.

This attractive grey half-sister to Quilard, winner in 1983 of the Group 2 Princes of Wales Stakes at Newmarket, was sent up by Ruffin Stud Farm in Co. Meath where Rusticaro himself stands. She was purchased on behalf of a syndicate which has horses in training with the Tipperary trainer Eddie O'Grady.

Rusticaro, who won four Group 3 races in France and was runner-up in the Prix de l'Essai des Pouliches, has sired this year's first crop of Jersey Tree's useful juvenile filly Rusticaro, winner of the Virginia Stakes at Ascot.

His second crop includes some really handsome individuals and the first of his yearlings from the ring this week have averaged 71,630 Irish guineas (£62,800).

The agent George Blackwell went to six figures twice to acquire well-bred fillies by Persian Bold and Hello Gorgewas. He paid 140,000 Irish guineas (£116,800) for Persian Bold's bay Persian Bold filly out of a winning half sister to the Irish 2,000 guineas victor Pampapant, and he laid out a further 128,000 Irish guineas (£106,400) for a granddaughter of Lacywren from the first crop of Hello Gorgewas.

The filly, who is destined for the United States, was sent up from the Lodge Park Stud by Paddy Burns, owner of the record-breaking 1,550,000 guineas Hello Gorgewas colt at Newmarket last week. Yesterday's sale of a filly by the same sire represents a handsome profit for Burns, who bought her for 90,000 guineas as a foal from Robert Sangster.

Ballyheehan and Mellan Stud took their earnings for the week from the million mark when selling a Northfords colt for 100,000 Irish guineas (£84,000) and minutes later they received a further 100,000 Irish guineas from Lord Harrington for their Bunting colt out of Ovia II.

York

Draw: no advantage.
Total: Double 3.0, 4.5. Treble: 2.30, 3.35, 4.40.

2.0 HONG KONG STAKES (2-2-0: £11,578: 6f) (10)

1 3321 BEST MAY (D) (Coe) L M Jones 5-7-7 B House 9
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2.30 PEAK HANDICAP (25.973: 1m 2f 110yds) (14)

1 3321 BEST MAY (D) (Coe) L M Jones 5-7-7 B House 9
2 004040 DONALD PRINCE (C J McDonnell) P Kellaway 7-3-4 G Kay 6
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3.0 HAPPY VALLEY STAKES (25.012: 1m 4f) (5)

1 3321 BEST MAY (D) (Coe) L M Jones 5-7-7 B House 9
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3.30 SHAW TOWN HANDICAP (2-2-0: £14,143: 6f) (8)

1 3321 BEST MAY (D) (Coe) L M Jones 5-7-7 B House 9
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Age group	Percentage of respondents
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30-49	70
50-69	75
70+	85

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Year	Percentage
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1970	14
1980	16
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DATALEX

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 **Coastal** News and information service, available to everybody, whether you have a television or not.

6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Peter Dinklage. Today's special features are Pop News, with Mike Smith (between 7.45 and 8.00) and Food and Cooking, with Glynis Christian (8.30-8.45). Other regular items include news at 8.50, and half-hourly news at 9.00, regional news at 8.45 and half-hourly news at 9.15. Sports at 8.45, 7.15 and 8.15; Today's Papers at 7.15 and 8.15 and TV Choice (8.45-7.00).

9.30 **Labour Party Conference 1983** Live coverage of the first morning's business. More at 11.00, with highlights in the evening at 10.45. The reporting team: Sir Robin Day and David Dimbleby.

10.30 **Play School**: The Hippopotamus Finds a Friend, by Sue Peto. 10.45 **Play Ideas** news about children's TV programmes.

10.45 **Labour Party Conference 1983**, back to Brighton.

12.30 **News After Noon**, with Richard Whitmore and Judi Lines. 12.57 **Financial Report**. And sub-titled news.

1.00 **Double Bill** with One: The Streets of this year's competition are in the foyer studio. Plus an interview, and song, from Richard Carpenter who, with his sister Karen, formed the singing duo The Carpenters. 1.45 **Little Misses** and **The Miter Men** for the kiddies.

2.00 **International Golf**: Quarter-final coverage of the Sunbury World Matchplay Championships, from Wentworth. More on BBC 2 at 3.00 and at 11.00 pm tonight.

2.25 **Racing from Ascot**: the 2.30 and 3.05 (Bushby Stakes) and the 3.40.

3.55 **Play School**: It's Friday. The guest is Fraser Wilson. 4.20 **Bananas** with some well-known voices. 4.25 **Jackanory**: Kenneth Williams reads from Norman Hunter's *Stories and the Stars*. 4.40 **Hevy** it's the Kings cartoon. 4.50 **Crackjack**: Comedy magic from The Great Sordano. Plus the celebrity final of *Take a Letter*. 5.35 **The Amazing Adventures of Morph**.

5.40 **News** with Jan Leeming. 6.05 **South East** at 6.30. 6.30 **Friday Sportsline**: The sports programme that attempts (and often succeeds in achieving) an oblique approach to its subject.

6.50 **Show Business**: Curtain up on a new series about the world of entertainment. Presenter Mike Smith is backed up by reporters Sally James, Annelise Rice, Richard Skinner, and by veteran showbusiness specialist Peter Noble.

7.15 **Film**: One Million Years BC (1969) Jacques Cousteau, warning tribes and lots of prehistoric monsters. Miss Welch's movie debut is not without its visual compensations. Director: Don Chaffey.

8.50 **Points of View**: Viewers hear their names mentioned by Barry Took.

9.00 **News** with Sue Lawley.

9.25 **The 1983 House of the Year**: Show: Main event at Wembley Arena tonight is the Cross and Blackwell Trophy.

10.45 **Now Get Out of That Race**: a race against the clock by two teams, one British, the other American. 11.15 **News**.

11.20 **Film**: *The Great White Hope* (1970) Screen is telling of the true story of Jack Jefferson, the black boxer whose life and career were ruined by race prejudice. Starring James Earl Jones. Directed by Martin Ritt. Ends at 1.05am.

11.40 **News** from 11.40.

12.30 **The Making of Modern London**: Britain and Hackney in Victorian days, when the better-off used to live there. And the grand house at the end of the street that never had a grand past at all.

11.00 **Snooker**: Jameson International Open. Semi-final highlights.

12.30 **International Movie**: *Kuffs in the Water* (1982) The film that brought John to Roman Polanski. A dramatic tale of a writer and his young wife and the traumatic weekend they spend on their yacht with the hitchhiker they acquire. With John, Mary McCormack, John, Uwekwa, and Myrteu. Malenowicz. Followed by *Hot Thoughts*.

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